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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1912.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A CLUSTER OF ROSES
POETICAL TRIBUTES TO THE CONESTOGA RIVER
LOCAL ITEMS FROM AN OLD GAZETTE
MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING

v. 16-17

VOL. XVI. NO. 4.

1912-13

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1912.

A CLUSTER OF ROSES.

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A CLUSTER OF ROSES.

Were any of you to take a morning stroll, say to the banks of the little river which winds its tortuous way through the fruitful lands of this, our county, you might go with some definite object in view. It might be your intention to seek the uncertain site of Stephen Atkinson's fulling mill, to visit Rockford, the once beautiful home of Edward Hand, to climb to the summit of Indian Hill, or to cross the bridge with its thrice three arches, which Lloyd Mifflin claims to be in number like the Muses of mythology. Much is there of interest along this peaceful stream of ours, and as yet the story of the Conestoga remains to be written.

But, whatever the chief intent may be, at almost any moment something of unexpected interest may present itself. It may be a joyous, thrilling, bird-song which falls upon your ear; some gayly-hued butterfly which flits across your path some fair, wild flower which meets your eye, and you pluck it, desiring to share the pleasure it gives you with your friends. So it is with the treasures which lie hidden in our records. Like the gold in General Sutton's land, they await their discoverer. And so it was that, delving amid the old deeds at the Court House, in search of other matters, this cluster of roses was found,

A CLUSTER OF ROSES.

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and, in the hope that they may please you as much as they did me, they are laid before you this evening. So much by way of preamble.

Nearly two centuries ago, or, to be strictly accurate, 177 years ago, there lived a man in England named John Page. Of him little is known, beyond his name. He was "of Austin Pryors," or "Friars," which, in olden times, had been "a monastery of the Friars Eremite of St. Augustine, situated on the north side of Broad street, Old London, and founded by Humphrey Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, in 1253 A. D." He is only a name to us, leaving but a passing trace upon our records.

In the Recorder's office, Book B, page 16: To this "John Page, of Austin Pryors, London," on September 17, 1735, there was granted by "John, Thomas and Richard Penn, Esqs., true and absolute Proprietaries and Governours in chief of the province of Pennsylvania, a certain Tract of Land situated on Tulpehocken creek of 5,165 acres, who by their Patent did erect it into a Manor, and named it the Manor of Plumton."

It has been suggested that this name was given on account of the many wild plum trees which grew within the borders of this manor. The deed continues: "Giving all rights save three full and 1-5 parts of all royall mines," "and do give to the said John Page, his heirs and assigns, to erect and constitute within the said Manor a Court Baron with all things whichsoever to a Court Baron do belong, and generally to receive, do, and use all things which to the view of Frank pledge do belong, and to receive all fines, Amorciaments and profits which to a Court Baron do be-

long"* "To be holden by the said John Page and his successors of the said Proprietaries of the Seignory of Winsor in free and common Soccage by Fealty only in Lieu of all other services, yielding and paying to the said Proprietaries, their heirs and successors, one Red Rose on the 24th day of June in every year forever." Patent Book A, vol. 7, p. 264, etc. Philadelphia.

Meantime John Page, gentleman, had, on February 17, 1736, empowered William Allen, William Webb, of Chester county, and Samuel Powell, Jr., merchant of Philadelphia, his attorneys, to act for him, and to sell portions of the manor at the best price to be obtained. Accordingly (B.16) on December 5, 1739, to "Erasmus Buggamier, of the Manor of Plumton," a tract of 216 acres, 45 perches, was sold for £86 10s 6p, subject to the payment every year to John Page, on the 23d of June, of one red rose. This deed was acknowledged before and recorded by Conrad Weiser, Justice of the Peace, July 10, 1742. (B. 21) 120 acres, 58 perches, were sold to George Unrew, subject to the same red rose rental. December 4, 1739. (B. 22) December 4, 1739, 275 acres, for £110 to Frederick Sheffer, and same rental; (B. 37) 52 acres for £21 1s to Conrad Weiser, same date, and same yearly rose rental.

(B.32) 178 acres to Michael Sheffer for £71; (B. 201) 141 acres 146 perches for £56 15s, to Michael Miller and Maria Catharine, his wife, (B. 330) 242 acres for £96 16s to Chris-

*A Court Baron was a Court composed of the tenants of each lord of a manor. It might decide on all real actions arising within the manor, and on personal actions below the value of two pounds, but subject to review by the Court at Westminster.—Chambers' Encyclopaedia.

tian Ruffty; (B. 331), parts to be granted to Peter Feake and Maria Cobelsin; (B. 565) 370 acres for £240, to Conrad Weiser, and in each and every case subject to the payment, "every year and forever," to John Page, Gentleman, the rental of one red rose on the 23d of each June.

What, perhaps, is most interesting is the fact that this precedes by thirty-five years Baron Stiegel's annual rent from Zion Church at Manheim, it having been built in 1779, and this probably is the first instance of such a rental being asked for in Lancaster county.

B. 625, December 5, 1739, recorded March 4, 1743, 120 acres were sold to Peter Feake for the same rental. He had water rights on "Tulpehocken Crook" for an "Oyl Mill," and, B. 625, June first, 1743, John Dieter and Catharine, his wife, sell to the same Peter Feake for £30 land granted to John Dieter by John Page, 263 acres. Feake to pay the same rental of one red rose, but this time on the 11th of each June. Attested by Conrad Weiser and recorded by Benjamin Longenecker.

With this last sale the "Manor of Plumton" or Plumtown, disappeared from our annals. Its later history may possibly be found in that of Berks county. But at the time of which this paper treats the land in question belonged to our own county. Berks was established by act of General Assembly on March 11, 1752. Its western part was taken from Lancaster. It is rather curious that in the list of Pennsylvania manors contained in the archives, there is no mention of Plumton Manor, and the only records concerning it seem to be those in existence in our own Court House.

In 1735 "Ruscombe Manor" was set

aside for the Proprietaries, containing 10,000 acres. Later on, after Berks county was formed, "Cow Pasture Manor," of 3,063 acres, was set aside for them, in 1763, and two years later, in 1765, "Tulpehocken Manor" of 7,510 acres, was granted to Richard Penn. Volume 4, Penn. Archives, 3d series, pp. 3, 4 and 5.

In consideration of the fact that it was always "a red rose" which constituted the rental to be paid, we cannot but wonder what prompted the selection of that particular flower. This much is certain: that, so far as we are concerned, the custom originated in Europe. Could it be possible that the name of our county suggested it, and caused the transplantation of the Red Rose of Lancaster to our borders? And, in our sister and daughter county of York, would the "White Rose" have played the same part? 'Tis only a fancy, yet history enfolds so much of beauty and romance that the idea may merit a passing notice; and with that thought bring to a close the brief paper in which it has been my pleasure and privilege to lay before you a heretofore ungathered cluster of red roses.

To the College River, near Lancaster, in

Within the shadow which the foliage throws

The drowsy cattle by the waters dream

The white arms of the trees above them gleam,

And on thy slopes the gleaming harvest glows

From meadows of the bar the fragrance blows

Sweeter than all Arabia! . . . What a theme

For reverie thou art, O pastoral stream,

Idyllic in thy beauty and repose!

Nine arches hark thy Bridge of classic mould—

One for each Muse—clear-southerned on thy breast

Amid this quiet of the evening hours

Tranquil thou flowest toward yon waste of gold,

Where, shadowed 'gainst the fulgence of the West

The stately College lifts her clustered towers.

Poetical Tributes to the Conestoga River.

Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer's paper, "A Plea for the Conestoga River," read before the Lancaster County Historical Society at the January meeting, seems not only to have struck a popular chord in public sentiment, but also to have called forth several poetical tributes of unusual merit in honor of our beautiful river. At the April meeting of the Executive Committee, the Historical Society's attention was called to these poems, whereupon it was, on motion, decided to place them on permanent record by giving them a place in the regular proceedings of the Society. They are accordingly herewith presented:

To the Conestoga River, near Lancaster, in June.

Within the shadow which the foliage throws
The drowsing cattle by the waters dream;
The white arms of the trees above thee gleam,
And on thy slopes the ripening harvest glows;
From meadows of the hay the fragrance blows
Sweeter than all Arabia!....What a theme
For revery thou art, O pastoral stream,
Idyllic in thy beauty and repose!

Nine arches hath thy Bridge of classic mould—
One for each Muse—clear-mirrored on thy breast;
Amid this quiet of the evening hours
Tranquil thou flowest toward yon waste of gold,
Where, shadowed 'gainst the fulgence of the West,
The stately College lifts her clustered towers.

Suggested by a paper on the Conestoga "River," read before the Lancaster County Historical Society, January 5, 1912, by F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D.

The Conestoga River.

Air—"Afton Water."

Let writers exalt in their prose and their rhymes
The classical rivers of other famed climes,
Although I may often submit to their thrall
My own Conestoga is dearer than all.

Serene Conestoga, since first as a child
I looked on thy waters so gentle and mild
They roused in my fancy such love and such lore
As never can weaken till I am no more.

My own Conestoga, my roving afar
Has only more taught me how lovely you are;
Of all the grand rivers revealed to my gaze
There is not another deserving your praise.

Well-loved Conestoga, both guardian and guide,
Why should not I prize you all rivers beside?
You found me my true love, and happy were we
While often we wandered communing with thee.

Flow on, Conestoga, unvex'd through thy course
With Beauty around thee from outlet to source;
May Plenty her smiles on your people increase
Forever rejoicing in Progress and Peace.

Alas, Conestoga, how brief is our day:
We come—and we live—and we soon pass away;
But you, gentle river, forever remain,
The queen of the county secure in your reign.

Farewell, Conestoga, so dear to my heart,
Tho' on my last journey I soon must depart
It cheers me to know that your watch you will keep
Around where I rest in my measureless sleep.

JAMES D. LAW.

"Clovernook," Roxboro,
Philadelphia, Pa.,
February 15, 1912.

Local Items from an Old Gazette.

Two items of local interest were found recently in the Pennsylvania Gazette of 1775. The first relates to Manheim, a place we always associate with the "Red Rose" question, and yet the story of Stiegel's glass manufactory, though not so universally known, is quite as interesting and important. This extract speaks for itself:

"Lancaster, October 21, 1775.

"Notice is hereby given to all persons who have lots in arrears of groundrent for the same, that they pay off and discharge the same on the 10th and 11th days of November next, otherwise they may expect that their lots will be seized by the proprietors of said town. Attendance will be given on the same days, at the house of Jerome Heintzelman, in said town, by the subscribers. They have like-wise for sale, several houses and lots in said town; any person or persons inclining to purchase any of the said houses or lots, may be informed by the terms, by applying as aforesaid. And whereas the subscribers do now carry on the Glass Manufactory in said town, and now have a large quantity of green glass upon hands, they flatter themselves that the gentlemen, merchants, and shopkeepers will favor them with their custom.

"William Bosman, Michael Deffenderfer, Paul Zantzinger, Casper Singer, Frederick Kubn.

"N. B. They will likewise pay Two-pence per pound for broken flint, and a Half-penny per pound for broken green-glass delivered at the Manufactory."

The second item, relating to the Juliana Library, may be of some interest, as there is so little known on that subject.

"Lancaster, September 3, 1775.

"The members of the Juliana Library Company in the Borough of Lancaster, are desired to meet at their Library Room, in the Borough aforesaid, on Friday, the 15th Day of September instant, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon of the same Day, to choose Directors, a Treasurer, and a Librarian, for the Year ensuing, and to make their annual Payments."

"WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary."

Minutes of April Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., April 5, 1912.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the society's room. Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer presided in the absence of the president, Mr. Steinman.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported the following donations:

Bound Volumes (17)—"The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States" (1513-1561); 2d volume "The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States—Florida" (1562-1574), by Woodbury Lowery, and presented by the Duchess of Arcos (Virginia Woodbury Lowery Brunetti), sister of the author; 15 volumes from the State Library, which include, besides various reports of the different departments, Laws of Pennsylvania, 1911; School Laws of Pennsylvania, 1911; History of the 61st Regiment, Penna. Volunteers; History of the 52d Regiment, Penna. Volunteers (Luzerne Regiment); History of the 17th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers (Cavalry); History of the 22d Regiment, Penna. Volunteers (Cavalry) and Ringgold Battalion; Colloquial Phrases (Lancaster Imprint) from Dr. R. K. Buehrle.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Proceedings of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, two volumes, from the Society; American Catholic Historical Society Records; American Catholic Historical Researches;

The Penn-Germania; Annals of Iowa; Linden Hall Echo (2 numbers); Annual Report of Susquehanna County Historical Society; Bulletins of New York Public Library; Bulletins of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletins of Public Library, Grand Rapids; lot of miscellaneous pamphlets from State Library; pamphlet of Lebanon County Historical Society, containing paper on "Foreign Wars in the United States," by Captain H. M. M. Richards; six almanacs from Miss Lillian M. Roy; bronze replica of the gold medal which was recently presented to Hon. W. U. Hensel by his friends, from Redmond Conyngham, Esq.; sketch of the home in Charleston, S. C., of Dr. David Ramsay, from John Bennett; large number of pamphlets of the Society's own Proceedings from friends; small relic of the battleship Maine, from Mrs. M. N. Robinson.

The usual vote of thanks was tendered the donors.

The following persons were, on motion, elected to membership: George S. Franklin, George H. Rothermel, and C. A. Sauber, this city; J. G. Rush, West Willow; Dr. J. M. Baum, Ephrata, and M. G. Weaver, New Holland. The name of B. Cookman Dunkle, of McCall's Ferry, was proposed for membership.

Under the head of new business Miss Bausman read the following letter:

No. 37 Legare Street,
Charleston, S. C.,
March 23d, 1912.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman, Librarian,
Lancaster Historical Society, Lancaster, Penn.

My dear Miss Bausman: I have for some time past been endeavoring to obtain a negative of the house in

this city formerly occupied by Dr. David Ramsay, in Broad street; but have never had one to please me. One greatest objection being alterations in the house made during the past few years, which materially alter the face of the building. I concluded, therefore, rather than to wait on uncertainty, to make a sketch of the building as it was before repaired and altered, as it was when occupied as a residence by Dr. Ramsay and his daughters, as it was when occupied by the officers of the British army in 1780-3, and as it was when Dr. Ramsay's daughters conducted their famous "Dame School" within its old walls. Having done so, and believing that the drawing gives a very fair presentation of the old house as it must have been in Dr. David Ramsay's day, I forward this sketch to the Lancaster County Historical Society, by mail, to-day, hoping that it may find a place in the collections of that organization, whose monthly reports of proceedings, and research, I read with very genuine interest. Dr. Ramsay, I may add, was slain within a short bow-shot, in plain sight of this house, by the walls of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, on the opposite side of the street, toward the eastern end of Broad street—Dr. Ramsay's residence standing on the north side of the street, just three doors west of State House Square, upon which stood South Carolina's House of Assembly in Provincial times, afterward the State House, long since removed to give way to a more commodious Court-House for Charleston County. It was in State House court-square Langdon Cheves had his law office when a young practitioner in Charleston, immediately around the corner from the Ramsay residence, and there he achieved sud-

den and brilliant success, exceeding in his annual income the earning capacity of even the most eminent men who there practiced before him in the Province and State. It would give me the greatest pleasure, if any member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, having such a kodak negative, would be so kind as to enable me to obtain a picture of Langdon Cheves' residence near Lancaster, "Abbeville."

Trusting my sketch will reach your hands intact, and with continued great interest in your Society's work, permit me to remain,

Very truly yours,

JOHN BENNETT.

The sketch of the Ramsay house will prove a most valuable addition to the society's collection, and a special vote of thanks was extended the donor. The picture is the work of Mr. Bennett, and it shows the true artistic attention to detail.

A letter from D. R. Long, chairman of the memorial committee of the Strasburg High School Alumni Association, was read. It conveyed to the society an invitation to participate in the exercises incident to the unveiling of a tablet to mark the birthplace in Strasburg of Thomas H. Burrowes. The invitation was accepted, and, on motion, the following committee was appointed to attend the unveiling exercises: Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, Miss Martha Bowman, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, D. B. Landis and H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

The paper of the evening was submitted by Mrs. M. N. Robinson, who had as her subject "A Cluster of Roses." It was while delving through records at the Court House that she unearthed this historic "find"—a deed, dated just 177 years ago, which

conveyed from the Penns to one John Page a tract of land along the "Tulpehocken" creek, in what was then Lancaster county, and on this tract was erected the "Manor of Plumton." Portions of this land were sold from time to time subject to the payment "every year to John Page on the 23d of June of one red rose." These deeds antedate by thirty-five years Baron Stiegel's annual rental from Zion Church, at Manheim, and show probably the first instance of such a rental being asked for in Lancaster county. Mrs. Robinson wove around the old deeds a most interesting narrative that had the added value of being on a subject never before touched by our historians.

A vote of thanks was extended the essayist.

Adjourned.

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1912.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1912.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HENRY SANGMEISTER, THE EPHRATA
CHRONICLER

AFTERMATH SUPPLEMENTARY TO HISTORY OF
CHRISTIANA RIOT, 1851

WILLIAM TRENT

REV. THOMAS BARTON

MINUTES OF MAY MEETING

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SANGMEISTER, THE EPHRATA CHRONICLER

The Ephrata Cloister has, for well
nigh 200 years, been a subject of per-
sistent interest in American life; its
name has spread beyond our shores,
and attracted the attention of even
the scholars of historic Europe. It
has made Lancaster worthy the title
of many an historic pilgrimage and
furnished rich material for the scholar
as well as for the student.

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is now particularly good, longed to
written near the walls of this chapel
of our Zion--its history will engage
the attention of students for many a
day to come.

The *Commonplace Book* was
written from the standpoint of the
hero worshipper; in such a manner
that one can readily read between the
lines that matters are being glossed
over, and that the story is not an un-
biased one. For example, we read:
"He (Heiser) once appeared in two
of the Brothers in the form of one
who is drunk," again: "He once
came to a Brother in the likeness of
one who is drunk." Sangmeister in
his *Leben und Wandel* relates the

SANGMEISTER, THE EPHRATA CHRONICLER

The Ephrata Cloister has, for well-nigh 200 years, been a subject of perennial interest in American life; its fame has spread beyond our shores, and attracted the attention of even the scholars of historic Europe. It has made Lancaster county the Mecca of many an historic pilgrimage and furnished rich material for the scholarly writer as well as for the ubiquitous penny-a-liner. Nor has interest in it ceased. Inquiries for copies of the *Chronicon Ephratense* are still reaching the translator of this historic monograph, to be answered with the statement that copies can only be picked up casually at second-hand book stores and at sales of private libraries.

Although Dr. Fahnestock wrote already in 1844: "Ephrata has fallen—degenerated beyond all conception. It is now spiritually dead. Ichabod is written upon the walls of this branch of our Zion"—its history will engage the attention of students for many a day to come.

The *Chronicon Ephratense* was written from the standpoint of the hero worshipper, in such a manner that one can readily read between the lines that matters are being glossed over, and that the story is not an unbiased one. For example. We read: "He (Beissel) once appeared to two of the Brethren in the form of one who is drunk;" again: "He once came to a Brother in the likeness of one who is drunk." Sangmeister in his "Leben und Wandel" relates cir-

cumstantially that Beissel was drunk for a week at a time; that he fell down stairs on account of his maudlin condition; that he was found at night outside a building, tipsy, groping around and unable to find the door. Sangmeister abounds in data like these, and is an indispensable original source of information to the impartial student of the Ephrata Cloister.

The investigator can not get a just view of the soldier life of a State by viewing the barracks or seeing the soldiers on parade day. Nor could casual visitors understand or get an adequate conception of Ephrata by a hasty look at the buildings and their appointments, or by attendance on religious exercises at the midnight hour, or by reading the biased chronicles of "Lamech and Agrippa." No one can know the Ephrata community, who has not read Sangmeister's "Leben und Wandel."

To the question, Who was Sangmeister, and why should we be interested in him? an answer will be given by noting what a few authorities on the Ephrata Cloister say:

In his "First Century of German Printing," Seidensticker uses the following language about Sangmeister:

"Henry Sangmeister (he called himself Brother Ezechiel upon entering the Ephrata Cloister) was born in Hornberg, Prussia, 1724, and came to America in 1743. After sowing his wild oats he felt conscience-stricken and was induced to join the Ephrata brethren in 1748. Much disgusted with his experience, he secretly left his refuge in company of his friend, Anton Höllenthal, and settled in the Shenandoah Valley, where other nondescripts of both sexes associated with him. He revisited Ephrata several times, and finally came back to stay in 1764. He died

about 1785, and left concealed behind the wainscoting an autobiography which was accidentally discovered in 1825. About one-half of it was printed by J. Bauman in four parts, published in 1825-1827. The rest Bauman offered to print if a sufficient number of subscribers were found to cover him against loss. The book is very scarce. It has been said that nearly all copies were designedly destroyed on account of the scandalous charges made against Conrad Beissel and other inmates of the cloister." (P. 225.)

The four parts referred to in this description cover 414 pages of octavo size. Besides introductions by author and publisher, it gives a summary of the leading events at the Cloister from its inception to 1748. It then takes up the life of the author prior to 1748, when he was received into the community. He was a lynx-eyed, conscientious, fearless, impartial, non-partisan chronicler of what he saw, heard and thought there. He talks familiarly of the daily labors, dissensions, spiritual struggles, the day dreams and visions of the inmates of the community, of Beissel's domineering spirit, his double-dealing, drinking, immoralities, jealousy, teachings and unholy prayers, of the Indian massacres, of the pioneer life in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and makes the reader live the times over with him. The part of the Chronicle printed ends 1769, when Sangmeister was but forty-five years old. This constitutes but half of the Chronicle. What became of the rest of it the writer is unable to say. The presumption is that it has been destroyed. Should any one who reads these lines have any knowledge of the manuscript, he will do the learned world a great service by making the fact known.

Seidensticker in his "Bilder aus der Deutsch-Pennsylvanischen Geschichte" devotes eighty-two pages to "Ephrata—eine Amerikanische Kloster-geschichte," of which eight pages are devoted to a discussion of Bruder Ezechiels Bekenntnisse." He says: "Bei der Schilderung der inneren Zustände von Ephrata kommen wol am geeignetsten die indiscreten Enthüllungen zur Sprache welche 'Ezechiels Sangmeister's Leben und Wandel' enthält—Es sind Bekenntnisse einer ungeschönten Seele. Sangmeister war mit sich und der ganzen Welt unzufrieden, ein unleidlicher Querkopf, ein arwohnischer Griesgram, der überall Niedertracht witterte und dessen boser Zunge wir nicht unbedingt Glauben schenken dürfen," p. 228, or freely translated:

"In a description of the inner condition of Ephrata the most serviceable material is the revelations contained in the life and conduct of Ezekiel Sangmeister. They are the confessions of an unbeautiful soul. Sangmeister was dissatisfied with himself and the whole world; he was an intolerable wrong head, an envious grumbler, who was always on the lookout for vileness, whose evil tongue we can not grant unconditional faith."

The author then discusses Sangmeister's life, the contents of his *Leben und Wandel*, the inner life of the community, saying in this connection among other things: "Was sollen wir nun zu diesen Sitten-gemalde sagen? Wenn Sangmeister die Wahrheit spricht so stand es schlimm um die Seelenreinheit und Selbstverlangnung des Asceten."..... "Was er (Sangmeister) von seinen eigenen kleinen Erlebnissen erzählt, können wir ihm gern glauben ebenso seine detaillirten Aussagen über die

Schwachheiten einzelner Bruder und Schwestern," or (freely translated)

"What shall we say to this picture of manners? If Sangmeister speaks the truth it looks bad for the soul purity and self-denial of the ascetics. . . . What he relates of his own small experiences we may well believe, as well as his minutest remarks about the weaknesses of individual brothers and sisters."

Sachse, in his "German Sectarians," Volume II—"A Critical and Legendary History of the Ephrata Cloister and the Dunkers," makes a number of references to Sangmeister.

He speaks of his intimacy with the Eckerlins, his early life, his joining the community, his withdrawal to the Shenandoah Valley with others, his life there, his erection of a small cabin as a laura, his visits to the Eckerlin brothers, his becoming joint owner of 150 acres of land, and other events of his life, without passing judgment on the credibility of the writer or the importance of his autobiography as a contribution to the history of the Ephrata Cloister.

W. M. Fahnstock, M. D., in an article published in 1844 says: "This society has been much misrepresented by writers who know but little of them, and mostly draw on their imaginations and the libels of the persecutors of the society, for the principles of this people." After discussing some of the charges made, he continues: "These little things would not be considered worthy of any notice but from fresh currency which has been given to them by a late popular work, which is extensively circulated throughout the State." That he refers to the then recently-published edition of Sangmeister is not improbable.

Respecting Sangmeister's trust-

worthiness or truthfulness, the following facts give evidence:

First—Sangmeister was writing for himself and not for publication. It is not likely that he would have made his private chronicle, or diary, a fabric of lies.

Second—Joseph Bauman, the publisher of Sangmeister, vouches for the truthfulness of the record.

Third—Persons I have interviewed who have read Sangmeister and who often spoke with and were related to inmates of the cloister, state that they know of no reason for doubting the veracity of Sangmeister.

Fourth—Dr. J. Max Hark, the translator of the Chronicon, is of the opinion that what Sangmeister relates may well be believed in view of the evident effort of the writers of the Chronicon to conceal or explain away various happenings at the Cloister.

Fifth—Seidensticker, while stigmatizing Sangmeister as an envious grumbler with an evil tongue, yet maintains that we may believe all he relates.

Sangmeister's "Leben and Wandel" supplementing the partial and one-sided Chronicon Ephratense, is indispensable to a correct understanding of Beissel and his community, and incidentally becomes a valuable contribution to the history of mysticism, communism, the Christian Church, the French and Indian War, and Pennsylvania home life prior to the Revolution.

AFTERMATH SUPPLEMEN- TARY TO CHRISTIANA RIOT, 1851

Since the publication, under the auspices of this Society, sixty years after the event, of the History of the Christiana Riot and the Treason Trials of 1851, the author has obtained considerable detailed information bearing on those famous incidents in our local history. As matters of accurate record, they are fit to be preserved in our annals and to be chronicled with the transactions of the Society. On page 20 of the "History," in describing the Gorsuch homestead and estate, it is stated that certain of the slaves attached thereto were manumitted. Interesting corroboration of this is supplied by the article of manumission of Giles Wallis, of which follows a literal copy. It appears the age of thirty-one was the period of freedom:

To all whom it may concern, Be it known that I, Edward Gorsuch, of Baltimore county, and State of Maryland, for divers good causes and considerations, me thereunto moving, have released from slavery, liberated, manumitted, and set free from and after the twelfth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five my male slave named Giles Wallis, aged four years, or thereabouts, a child of sound constitution; and him the said Giles Wallis I do hereby declare to be free, manumitted and discharged from all manner of servitude to me, my heirs,

executors, administrators or assigns, from and after the said twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this eighteenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

EDWD. GORSUCH (Seal).

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

L. BALTZELL,

F. BAILEY.

State of Maryland, City of Baltimore, ss.:

Be it remembered that on this eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the City aforesaid, Edward Gorsuch, party to the above manumission or instrument of writing and acknowledged the same to be his act and deed for the purpose therein mentioned; and that the male slave Giles Wallis is hereby declared to be manumitted and set free from and after the said twelfth day of February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Acknowledged before

L. BALTZELL.

Again on page twenty-one there is an account of "Abe" Johnson's larceny of wheat from the Gorsuch barn, to which occurrence is ascribed the escape of the four bondsmen whose attempted recapture caused the Christiana tragedy. A letter from the slave owner to Philip Francis Thomas, then Governor of Maryland, confirms this, and the statement that Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, had refused to honor the requisition for the fugitive. It also illustrates

the manner of obtaining requisition.
The correspondence runs thus:

Baltimore County,
November 29, 1849.

Philip Francis Thomas, Esq.

Dear Sir, I wish you to send me a requisition, directed to the Governor of Pennsylvania, for the apprehension of Abraham Jonson, a free colored man, who recently left Baltimore county, Md., upon the charge of having received stolen goods, the facts in the case are as follows, viz.: Said Jonson took some wheat to one of my neighbor's mill, the miller suspecting something wrong, asked him where he got the wheat from. Johnson told him that he had received it from Gorsuch's boys, that the person who had been in the habit of receiving from them had closed up, and that they brought it to him. The miller, who is a Quaker, hence the confidence of Jonson in him, told him that he could not grind it for him till he saw more about it. He immediately called to see me, and gave me the above information. I went with him to see the wheat, and believed it to be mine, it perfectly corresponding with some that I had just before had out, and of which I had missed a quantity. I said nothing to my colored boys about it, but had a State warrant issued for said Abraham Jonson. Jonson secreted himself for a few days, till my boys found out what was going on, and he and four of my colored boys put out to Pennsylvania. I wish the requisition only for said Jonson. Not knowing what may be the cost of procuring the requisition I have not enclosed it. You will be so good as to inform me of the amount of its cost, when you send it to me, and I will immediately remit to you by mail.

The annexed affidavit will give you to understand that I have every

reason to believe that the stolen wheat was mine. Please attend to this as soon as practicable.

Yours most respectfully,

P. S.—Please direct to Hereford,
Postoffice, Baltimore county, Md.
State of Maryland, Baltimore County,
ss.

On this thirtieth day of November, 1849, before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for the said county, personally appeared Edward Gorsuch and made oath on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, that he has every reason to believe that the wheat mentioned in the aforegoing letter was stolen from his granary by his servant boys and carried to the said Abraham Johnson (colored) and received by him. He knowing that the said wheat was feloniously stolen from his granary, and that the other circumstances narrated in said letter are true to the best of his knowledge and belief,

Sworn before

E. A. R. SPARKS.

State of Maryland, Baltimore county. On this twenty-fifth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, personally appeared before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace, of the State of Maryland, in and for Baltimore county, Elias Matthews and solemnly, seriously and truly declared and affirmed, that on the 2d day of November last, a certain colored man named Abram Johnston, brought to his grist mill, in Baltimore county, a lot of wheat (five bushels), which wheat Abram stated he got from the Gorsuch boys, Matthews observed to Abram that he thought the boys had not come by the wheat honestly,, Abram stated that the boys had taken the wheat to an-

other place and that they were shut up. Matthews called on Gorsuch the same day and informed him that a lot of wheat had been brought to him by Abram, who stated he had secured it from Gorsuch boys. Ed. Gorsuch came to the mill and examined the wheat and said it corresponded with his wheat, and that he had lost wheat wheat from two parcels.

JOSHUA F. COCKEY.

Then followd the requisition:

State of Maryland—To wit:

Philip Francis Thomas, Governor of the State of Maryland, to his Excellency, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

It appears by the annexed papers, duly authenticated according to the laws of this State, that a certain Abraham Johnson (colored), stands charged with the crime of receiving stolen goods, committed in the County of Baltimore, in said State of Maryland, and it has been represented to me he has fled from the justice of this State, and has taken refuge within the State of Pennsylvania.

Now, Therefore, Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States in such case made and provided, I do hereby request that the said Abraham Johnson (colored) be apprehended and delivered to Dickinson Gorsuch, who is hereby authorized to receive and convey him to the State of Maryland, there to be dealt with according to law.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto affixed my name and the Great Seal of the State, this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

PHILIP F. THOMAS.

By the Governor:

JOHN NICK WALKINS,
Secretary of State.

Some months later Mr. Gorsuch renews his complaint, and shows his persistence in the recapture of the runaways:

Baltimore Co., Md., Jan. 11, 1850.

Hon. Philip F. Thomas:

Sir, I must again ask of you an official favor. I wish a requisition from you to the Governor of Pennsylvania for those four negro men, who sold the stolen wheat to Johnson, for whom I received a requisition a short time since. These men are my slaves, and have been in Pennsylvania since November. Their names are George Hammonds, Nelson Ford, Noah Buley and Joshua Hammonds. I have good reason to believe they are in Chester or Berks county. I shall be obliged if you will send me this requisition as soon as possible. Address me at, therefore, Baltimore Co., Md.

I wish you to appoint Dickinson Gorsuch to go for them.

Most respectfully yours,

EDWARD GORSUCH.

Hon. P. F. Thomas,

Governor of Maryland.

On page twenty-nine of the History doubt is expressed as to whether a certain Abraham Johnson, who figured in the Riot and was for a time a guest of William Parker, was the same "Abe" Johnson, who was charged with stealing the Gorsuch wheat. This doubt has been removed by a timely vindication of the Johnson at Christiana, which comes to me from Mrs. Sarah Moore M'Fadden, of Kennett Square. She was a Moore, and lived near Christiana in 1851, her father's house being an underground railway station. She writes me:

"I do not know whether this will be too late, or of any account, to thee,

but just feel like telling thee, that the Abraham Johnson who made his home for a short time with Wm. Parker, and in his house at the time of the Riot, is not the Abraham Johnson who fled from Gorsuch's warrant in 1849. The man Abraham who was in the house at Wm. Parker's was a runaway slave who came to my father's (Jeremiah Moore's) with his mother, sister and sister's child, when he was but eighteen years of age, and lived with us continuously for six years. He told us the name of his master, who died a short time before he ran away, and Abraham was to be sold. We found him a very nice, good, faithful young man, very particular and conscientious in every respect. Judge for thyself, when I tell thee, toward the last of his living with us, my parents went to Bucks county on a visit of several weeks; the kidnappers came to our place to take him, but failed in their attempt; we were afraid they would come again when we were alone, and tried to persuade Abram to go away to some of the neighbors. He said: 'No, I promised Jerry I would take care of the stock and things until he came home,' and he would and did run the risk. Few white men would have done it under similar circumstances. Father at last thought best for him to go somewhere else; for we had neighbors who were continually watching to get him and did come several times; but he was protected by my parents. He at last went to the neighborhood of Parker's, and, therefore was in the house at the time of the Riot. He went with Parker to Canada. We lived within a mile of Christiana; knew all the white people and most of the colored ones imprisoned, and I recall many incidents connected with the riot. We were in-

timately acquainted with Pownalls. Twenty-two 'kidnappers,' or Southern sympathizers, came to father's to take a colored man working for him, who had not been near the Riot. He heard of their coming and was hidden under a pile of straw. They searched the premises over, and threatened to shoot father because he didn't tell where the man was. He put down his hands, straightened himself up, and told them to shoot. They didn't dare to do it, for they hadn't even a warrant for searching. With pitchforks they at last found the man and dragged him off.

"After Abram Johnson got to Canada he wrote to father; he had a little property and some stock. The Abraham we knew would not be guilty of stealing, and I thought it but justice to clear his name of the crime. My father's house was a station on the Underground Railroad; and many of the colored people were there given assumed names."

Slave-catching in those old days, however legal it may have been, technically, was evidently no more pleasant than it was profitable and popular. It seems that the party who accompanied Edward Gorsuch to Christiana—some of whom retreated rather ingloriously—were not animated wholly by a spirit of philanthropy and patriotism. Thrift was their portion; and even long after his death and burial and the event of the treason trials, they rendered bills of expenses to his estate that are not without interest—especially the charge of Joshua Gorsuch for his lost pistol and hat. Evidently he did not come into the realm of anti-slavery inspired by the Spartan commission to return "with his shield or on it." At best he does not cut any very

heroic figure, and in the accounts rendered to the Gorsuch estate his details are, to say the least, most practical and unsentimental.

Baltimore Co., January 1st, 1852.
Estate of Edward Gorsuch.

To NICHOLAS HUTCHINS, Dr.
1851.

Sept. 7. To expenses incurred in accompanying the late Edward Gorsuch to Pennsylvania and back—	
To supper at York...	\$.37½
To fare for 5 fm. York to Wrightsville	2.50
To fare 1 from Wrightsville to Lancaster50
To breakfast at Galaghersville25
To fare from Pennytonville to Phila. ..	.75
Expenses in Phila. ..	.50
To fare from Phila. to Baltimore	3.00
Expenses in Baltimore	.37½
To fare from Baltimore to Monkton ..	.60

\$8.84

Received the above in full,
NICHOLAS T. HUTCHINS.

Estate of Edward Gorsuch, Dr.
To GEORGE GORSUCH.

1851.	
Sept. 13. To passage from Columbia to York ...	\$.50
" " To passage for 4 from York to Midcalfe's ...	3.80
" " Refreshments25

\$4.55

Received payment,
GEORGE F. GORSUCH.

Estate of Edward Gorsuch.
To JOSHUA GORSUCH, Dr.

1851.	
Sept. 10, 11 & 12th. To expenses incurred in accompanying him to Pennsylvania and returning.	
To fare from Columbia to Pennytonville	\$1.02½
To fare from Galaghersville to Gap37½
To fare from Pennytonville to York ...	1.83¾
To pistol, and hat lost	12.00
To medical attendance	5.50

\$20.73¾

February 21st, 1852, received payment.

JOSHUA M. GERSUCH

EARLY LANCASTRIAN.

WILLIAM TRENT.

William Trent, son of William Trent, for whom the city of Trenton, N. J., was named, had a military career. In Cooley's Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing, 1883, it is said at page 289:

"Major Trent is again found July 6th, 1776, at Fort Pitt, in an official capacity, participating in a treaty making with the Indians. He resided for some years at Lancaster, Pa. where his second and third children were born. For a much longer period and until 1768 he made his residence at Carlisle, and was appointed by Governor Hamilton Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Cumberland county, where his youngest three children were born; before his visit to England he removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where his family lived during his absence, and he himself after his return until the close of 1783, as his wife is credited with the rent of the Presbyterian parsonage (Dr. Hall's History of Presbyterian Church), from 1768 to 1771, and his letters are written from Trenton, lower ferry. He was the owner of 800 acres below the falls of the Delaware, which are offered for sale in the 'Trenton Gazette' of June, 1784. During this year he removed to Philadelphia, where he remained until his decease in 1787 (date of will), engaged principally in managing the affairs of the Indiana company, of several shares of which he died possessed.

"Major Trent, being the grandson of a prominent lawyer, and the son of one of the most eminent merchants and distinguished Judges of the colony, doubtless enjoyed in early life the best educational advantages that the city afforded, yet his tastes seem not to have led him to adopt a professional course, but rather to engage in business pursuits, to which, notwithstanding public engagements, both civil and military, he devoted himself with great activity and perseverance; yet his efforts were not crowned with the success they deserved, for such were the troublous times in which he lived, that misfortunes numerous and crushing pursued him till he was at least financially overwhelmed, from which condition, however, he partially recovered before his death.

"William Trent (2), son of Chief Justice William Trent (1), married Sarah Wilkins, who died 1807, and is believed to be buried in the little graveyard on the hill beyond the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and had issue by her: William, born May 28, 1754, at the mouth of Wills Creek, and baptized by Mr. Hamilton, chaplain to the regiment, probably died young; Ann, born October 20, 1756, at Lancaster, married Mr. Raymond; Martha, born October 24, 1759, at Lancaster; Mary, born December 3, 1762, at Carlisle; Sarah, born November 29, 1768, at Carlisle, and John (3), born April 21, 1768, at Carlisle."

REV. THOMAS BARTON.

Probably very few of us know that that the Rev. Thomas Barton was married twice. The first wife, Esther Rittenhouse, married December 8, 1753, at Old Swedes Church, Philadelphia, whose memorial slab may be seen in St. James' Church, died June

18, 1774. His second wife, whom he must have married within a very few years, was Sarah Bird, whose first husband was a *Le Normandie*. She survived Mr. Barton for many years.

Mr. Barton owned property in Lancaster. On November 5, 1760, he bought land from Abraham and Maria Neff. In 1778 (Book S, p. 724), "desiring to retire out of the State," he obtained permission from the Supreme Executive Council, "given by order of the Council, under the hand of the Hon. Geo. Bryan, Vice President," under date of May 30, 1778, to sell his property at any time within ninety days to any person. So, on August 26, 1778, Thomas Barton, clerk, and Sarah, his wife, sold to Paul Zantzinger, for £1,000, the house and one-half lot on Orange street, 122½. Bounded north by Orange street, east by Lime street, south by lot of Joseph Rose, now of John Musser. (S, p. 727). The same grantors to the same grantee, for 5s., land called "Barton's Garden," 64 feet 4½ inches, on Orange street, 245 feet on Lime street. Bounded east by a lot of Thomas Bond, on the south by vacant ground. Subject to a yearly ground rent due to James Hamilton, Esq.

The witnesses are Henry Dehuff and J. Yeates, and both deeds are recorded November 30, 1778.

*Information supplied by Frank Willing Leach.

MINUTES OF MAY MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., May 3, 1912.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the society's assembly room in the public library building. President Steinman presided and Miss Martha B. Clark acted as secretary pro tem.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported the following donations since the last meeting:

Bound Volumes (98)—29, Census of 1890; 11, Census of 1900; 9, Debates of the Convention to Amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1872-73; 2, Statutes-at-Large, vols. II and III; 1, Taxation for States Purposes in Pennsylvania; 1, Pennsylvania State Government in Picture and Story; 1, Notable Men of Chicago and Their City; 38, New York Historical Society; 1, Sketch of N. Y. Historical Society, 1804 to 1904; 1, Narratives of Early Pennsylvania, West New Jersey and Delaware; 1, letters of Edward Burd; 1, Letters of William Allen; 1, Waggoner's Accounts of Gen. Braddock's Expedition; 1, Franklin's Contribution to Medicine, from the author Dr. Theodore Diller,

Magazines and Pamphlets—Proceedings of American Philosophical Society; Proceedings of Lebanon County Historical Society; Proceedings of Cumberland County Historical Society; Proceedings of Kiltochinny Historical Society, and The Building of Detroit (Mich.); The Penn Germania (for April); International Conciliation; Linden Hall Echo; Bulletin of New York Public Library;

Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library; also an order for postage stamps from Oregon, Lancaster county, Penna., Dec. 18th, 1862, from Clarence V. Lichty, by Richard Douglas McCaskey.

The usual vote of thanks was extended the several donors.

On motion, Cookman B. Dunkle, of McCall's Ferry, was elected to membership and the following applications for membership were presented:

Miss Anna Geltmacher, 660 West Walnut street, city; Miss Mary A. Baker, 353 North Queen street, city; H. C. Demuth, city; W. N. Nixdorf, city; Christian E. Metzler, 28 Cedar Park, Boston, Mass.

Miss Clark read a request from Congress asking the society for short biographical sketches of some early Lancaster Congressman, data being desired of William Montgomery, Robt. Jenkins, John Whitehill, and Robert Brown. The matter was referred to Miss Clark.

Mr. H. W. Kriebel, of Lititz, read a paper on Henry Sangmeister, the Ephrata Chronicler, which proved most entertaining, and at its conclusion the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Lancaster County Historical Society, in regular monthly meeting assembled, heartily approves and welcomes the proposed translation and publication of the almost forgotten and unknown work of Brother Ezekiel Sangmeister on the affairs of the famous Zionistic Brotherhood at Ephrata, in this county, during the eighteenth century. This book reveals much of the inner life of that brotherhood not recorded or even touched upon by well-known Chronicon Ephratense, written by Prior Peter Miller (Brother Jabez) and which has until now been

the principal original authority concerning that remarkable religious organization."

The Penn-Germania, published at Lititz, Pa., plans to issue the translation. Any information can be had by addressing the editor and publisher at Lititz.

The question of holding during the fall a celebration similar to those held at Fulton House and Christiana, in order to mark some historic spot in the county, was brought up, and during the discussion it was suggested that a tablet be erected at Reamstown to mark the graves of Revolutionary soldiers buried there. On motion, the president appointed the following committee to take up the matter: A. K. Hostetter, H. Frank Eshleman, D. F. Magee, Mrs. M. N. Robinson and Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter.

The Donegal Society extended an invitation to the Historical Society to attend the annual reunion at Old Donegal church on June 19.

An invitation extended to the society to participate in the Old Home Week festivities at Manheim was accepted, and the following committee was appointed to arrange for the trip: H. Frank Eshleman, F. R. Dufferfer, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter and Miss Martha B. Clark.

Mr. W. U. Hensel contributed some additional matter on the Christiana Riot and Treason Trial which was assembled into a very readable short article. Mr. Hensel also contributed some facts about William Trent, some time a resident of Lancaster, and Mrs. M. N. Robinson read some interesting data about Rev. Thomas Barton.

On motion the papers were authorized to be published in the Society's proceedings.

Adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1912.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE SUN FIRE COMPANY OF LANCASTER
MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

VOL. XVI. NO. 6.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1912.

THE SUN FIRE COMPANY.

The following interesting compilation from the minutes of the Sun Fire Company of Lancaster was written by the Rev. Ferdinand A. Demuth, who was a member of the Historical Society.

In compiling these extracts from the minutes of the Sun Fire Company, the writer has taken only such matter as he judged will be of interest, as many of the minutes of the company, although held regularly every month, have only the names of members.

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Minutes of the June Meeting - - - - -	163

appropriated to either the county or borough of Lancaster to purchase or keep in repair the fire apparatus, and the service must have been maintained by dues, fines and contributions of the members of the various companies, who turned the engines, ladders, hooks and axes in common, and kept them at various places as appear in the minutes. The regular meeting was held at the house of a member, and the place of next meeting fixed either by written notice or resolution.

Unfortunately the minutes are missing from July, 1778, to the meeting which was held at the Court House on the 25th of September, 1779, and this is the first meeting at which the names of the members present were given. At a meeting held on February 19, 1780, it was changed, giving the names of those absent.

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

San Fire Company of Lancaster. By Ferdinand
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Notes of the June Meeting - - - - - 153

Minutes of the June Meeting

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THE END

PRINTED BY THE

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Whereas, the Publick would receive great Benefit by Fire Companies being established in this Borough of Lancaster, and as we the Subscribers are desirous to associate by the name of the Sun Fire Company, do mutually agree to the following Articles.

The above is the heading of the Constitution and By-laws, which follow in twelve articles, for the formation and government of the company and equipment of its members for fires.

Article 1 makes each member provide himself with two leathern buckets, one bag and convenient basket, the bag made of good, strong, even or wide linen, containing at least three yards, with running string at the mouth, and have names of owners and company, and the word Sun painted on, and shall be kept ready at hand, and applied to no other use than hereby intended.

Article 2 provides a fine of one shilling for each of the buckets, bags and baskets if the member does not provide same.

From the second to the ninth articles the rules for members, collection of fines, places of meeting, are provided for, and are of no special interest, but Article 10 is rather odd, and is given in full as follows:

"That if the house of any widow, whose deceased husband was a member of this company, be in danger from fire, we will each of us give as much of our assistance as if her husband was living, she keeping her buckets, bags and baskets in good order."

The following are the names of the subscribers to the foregoing articles, the tenth day of December, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Three: William Bawsman, Bernard Hubley, Christian Wertz, George Mayer, Philip

Lenhare, Michael Groff, Casper Shaffner, Sr., Jacob Weaver, William Bush, Philip Baker, Christopher Breidenhart, Michael Gross, Paul Weitzel, John Barr, George Strickler, John Spore, Marcus Young, John Ham-bright, Abraham Dehuff, Daniel May, Casper Singer, John Henry, Simon Snyder, Michael Fortine, Casper Shaffner, Jr., Christopher Heyne, David Stout, Nicholas Job, George Eberly, John Eberly.

The next meeting of the company was held at the house of Mr. John Barr, on the 17th day of December, 1763, and the following extracts are from the minutes:

"The company agrees to meet on the third Saturday in every month, and at such house as the clerk for the time being may appoint.

"The company agrees that, in case of fire, the members of the company shall immediately (on the ringing of the alarm bell) repair to the house on fire, with their buckets, bags, etc., and being there shall strictly observe and perform to the utmost of their power the parts assigned and appointed to them, as follows:"

Here follow the duties assigned to the members of the company, the members being divided into groups of from two to six:

To assist the possessor of the house on fire, in taking care of and securing his household goods, etc.

To put and keep the people in order for handling the water in the buckets from the pumps or other place to the engine.

To assist in playing and taking care of the engine.

To assist in working the engine.

To assist at the fire with axes.

To carry the ladders to the fire.

To assist in carrying the fire hooks to the fire, and working with them where necessary.

To get upon the roof of the house on fire, if necessary and practicable.

At this meeting it was agreed that Bernard Hubley, Marcus Young and William Bawsmen be a committee to confer with the Friendship and Union Fire Companies.

From the above article and the report of the committee to the next meeting of the company, held on Saturday, January 21, 1764, it is evident that the several companies were acting jointly for the purchase of ladders, hooks and a new engine.

The following articles were adopted:

"Third Article—Agreed that two ladders be provided at the expense of the three companies, thirty-five feet long, which shall be locked to the hooks of the Court House, and three keys be procured for each lock, which ladders shall be used in no case but at a fire, under the penalty of ten shillings, and the public ladders now in hand shall be used in no other manner than as those above ordered to be made.

"Fourth Article—Agreed that the persons appointed to carry the engine, ladders and hooks to the fire take care to return them to the place or places appointed for the said ladders and hooks under penalty of two shillings for each refusing so to do or not assisting therein.

"Fifth Article—Agreed that the steps of the ladders be made of locust wood, three inches by one, and three iron ones in the ladder at each end and at the center, and the ladder shod with iron.

"Sixth Article—Agreed that new poles be provided for the fire hooks, and that the chains be ten feet long.

"Seventh Article—Agreed that the engine be made by William Henry, and that it be made larger than the one we have at present."

The above articles were read and considered by the company, but a change was made in the ladders, making the steps of white oak instead of locust, and to remain on the hooks unlocked instead of locked.

Article Second, of this meeting, had no bearing on the general purpose of the meeting, but is included as a reminder of good behaviour on the part of the members at the meeting. The article was as follows:

"Agreed that if any member indecently and without cause after the company enter on business, disturb and prevent the company from doing business, or behave so as to be obnoxious to the company, it shall be the power of the majority company, met by note, to dismiss the said person from being a member and erase his name out of the list."

The next meeting of the company was held at the house of John Eberly, Saturday, February 18, 1764, and from the article following it is evident that the members of the Sun Fire Company, at that early date, deserve mention for the first attempt to light the streets:

"Agreed, That upon every accident of fire happening within the borough, every member of the company shall fix a lighted candle in a front window, or over the front door of his house, for the convenience of the people going to and from the fire."

At a meeting held on July 16, 1768, at the house of John Epley's, "it was agreed by the company that a ticket of the publick Philadelphia Lottery should be purchased out of the company's stock, and that Barned Hubley shall purchase the same."

At a meeting of the company held January 23, 1773, "George Moore was discharged from paying his fine for neglecting to warn the company to

meet on the third Saturday of this instant, and that by reason of warning the company on the fourth Saturday of this month, occasioned by Michael Fordine's fire."

At a meeting held on August 20, 1774, it was unanimously agreed that six tickets of the Conestoga Lottery "should be purchased for the use of the company, and they were likewise purchased by Cas. Shaffner. The numbers of the said tickets were as follows: 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080."

At a meeting held April 15th, 1775, at the house of John Feltman, few members were present. At this meeting "Messrs. Atlee, Vogt and Boyd, as a committee from the Union Fire Company, waited upon this company to confer with them in respect to the allowance to be made to Charles Hall for his care of the fire engines since December, 1773, and to determine if the engines are to be left under the care of Mr. Hall. Upon consideration of this meeting it was thought best to refer it to a full meeting of the company, and the succeeding clerk is ordered to give notice in the tickets to members—and some of this company shall wait on the Union and desire their attendance."

At a meeting held at the house of John Widley, on January 20, 1781, "it was agreed by a majority of the company that the fines should be one shilling specie, or if exchange for not attending at each meeting for each private member of five shillings specie or if exchange for the clerk not doing his duty, and the succeeding clerk is to give notice to the members of proceeding, and the clerk is also to give notice to the treasurer and members that there is to be a settlement at the next meeting."

This settlement was made at a

meeting held March 17, 1781, and the amount on hand at the last settlement, January 16, 1776, was 17 shillings, to which was added by settlements with the previous treasurer, Casper Shaffner, £23 17s, and fines up to June 15, 1776, making a total of £42 14s. 8d. This amount was placed on interest June 16, 1776, and continued until March 17, 1781, the interest being £11 2s 5d, making the fund £53 17s 1d. The amount expended during the same time was £3 9s 5d, leaving a balance for the company of £50 17s 1d.

There was also on hand a balance of Continental currency of £102, which is not included in the company account.

The auditors of this account, which is certified as correct, were William Bawsman and Matthias Young.

At a meeting held on March 17, 1781, at the house of Charles Drum, "it was agreed that no liquor should be called for until after roll calling, and that each member calling for any liquor is to pay for it himself."

At a meeting on July 17, 1781, at the house of Christian App, Peter Hoofnagle and John Miller were appointed to provide a petition and send it to the Assembly, to have an act passed for the better regulating the inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster, in respect to providing for fire buckets and other articles, etc.

At a meeting on the 24th day of January, 1759, "at ye house of Mr. Adam Weaver, it was unanimously agreed that Mr. Frederick Steinman, Mr. John Miller, Jacob Fry and Jacob Bailey are appointed to be a committee to attend the members of the Union Company at their next meeting, and in case they have not a meeting then the members aforesaid are to meet the Grand Jury to consult

with them to raise money for a new engine." It was agreed at this meeting that Mr. John Miller and Mr. Jacob Frey are to ask Mr. Adam Reigart for the money belonging to the Sun Fire Company in the hands of Mr. Jacob Kagay's estate.

It was agreed that "if any whose turn may be to be clerk is to take good care not to neglect to give notice to meet on the third Saturday of the month; if he neglects, he is liable to pay a fine of five shillings, without the benefit of the clergy."

At a meeting March 21, 1789, at the house of Jacob Frey "it was agreed that the county tax assessed on each of the members of the company will be paid by order of the Commissioners of this county towards the fire engine and to agree with the Union Company."

At a meeting held on March 19, 1791, at the house of Jacob Frey, it was resolved "that Adam Weaver and William Batsman are appointed to consult the Corporation about a new house to be built for the use of the engines, and the same time to consult with the Union Company."

At a meeting December 17, 1791, of the Union and Sun Fire Companies, at the Court House, Jasper Yeates was chosen chairman. "It was proposed that two persons should be proposed out of the Union Fire Company and two persons out of the Sun Fire Company to superintend and direct the alteration of the engine house, in such manner as fully and conveniently to hold the different engines, with their pipes ready screwed on, and the same was carried in the affirmative. Whereupon Messrs. Adam Reigart, Andrew Keiss, Paul Zantzing and Godleib Nauman were duly chosen for that purpose.

"It was also agreed that two sluices

be fixed at proper places on the Orison run and one sluice on the Vine street run, in order to collect the water in case of the calamity of a fire; and that a bill of the expenses attending this work be submitted to the Commissioners of the county, as a proper public charge, to be paid by the county at large. It being suggested that a nightly watch and lighting of the streets of the borough would be attended with much public advantage, it is agreed that Jasper Yeates, Matthias Slough, Joseph Simons and Geo. Ross, of the Union Fire Company, and Frederick Steinman, Frederick Frick, Jacob Lahn and Christopher Myer, of the Sun Fire Company, be a committee to meet on the Corporation, praying them to use their efforts to have a law passed for that purpose."

At a meeting of the members of the different fire companies in the borough of Lancaster on Saturday, November 24, 1792, pursuant to special agreement for that purpose, Jasper Yeates, Esq., was unanimously chosen chairman. "It appearing at the meeting that the fire engine deposited near Gen. Edwd. Hand's is much out of order, and that the box thereof will not contain water, it is agreed that the same be forthwith fully sheathed with copper, and that Frederick Steinman be engaged to do this business."

"It is unanimously agreed that the two fire engines belonging to this borough be put under the care and direction of Peter Getz, to be by him kept in good order, and that he be paid the sum of £4 10s for his services therein."

"Mr. Zantzinger reported that they had deposited the four keys of the engine house adjoining Mr. Jacob Bailey as follows: One with Gen. Hand, the second with Mr. Jacob Bailey, the

third with Mr. App, and the fourth with Mr. Zantzinger. For the engine house opposite the Moravian Church as follows: One with George Musser, the second with Mr. Thomas Foster (in Philip Dean's House), the third with Mr. Andrew Keiss, and the fourth with Mr. John Hambright."

At a meeting of the company held on Saturday, the 15th day of July, 1797, at the House of Godlieb Nauman, this was adopted: "Whereas, Casper Ehrman, being requested by this company to tell in what condition he found the new engine belonging to this company, stated that he found her in a leaky condition.

"Resolved, That the four members who are entrusted with the care of the same, examine her and make report at the next meeting."

MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING

Lancaster Pa., June 2, 1912.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met in regular monthly session this evening.

The librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—"The Justice of the Mexican War," from the author, Charles H. Owen; "Sherman Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania," from Mrs. Elizabeth H. Ruff, of Montgomery, Ala.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Abstract of the Proceedings of Grand Lodge, F. and A. M., of Pennsylvania; Annals of Iowa; Penn Germania; "The True John Dickinson" (from Hamilton Library Association, Carlisle); the Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation, three numbers; large number of magazines (including Blackwood and Harper's) from Mr. Francis R. Calder; Bulletins of New York Public Library, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and Grand Rapids Public Library; Mitteilungen des Deutschen Pionier-Vereins.

The following were elected to membership: Miss Anna Geltmacher, 660 West Walnut street, this city; Miss Mary A. Baker, 353 North Queen street, this city; H. C. Demuth, this city; W. M. Nixdorf, this city; Christine E. Metzler, 28 Cedar street, Boston, Mass. The name of Miss Anna C. Grove, of Marietta, was proposed for membership.

Mr. W. U. Hensel submitted the following report of the committee to arrange for the portrait exhibition:

"Your committee appointed to consider and to confer with the Iris Club on the subject of a joint or co-operative movement to prepare and publish a history, and to collect and display an exhibition of portraiture in Lancaster county, respectfully represents:

"That it met with prompt response from the directorate and membership of the Iris Club; and it is of opinion the project can be made a literary, artistic and financial success. After a conference with a like committee from our sister society and with its approbation we recommend:

"1. That a date be fixed between November 15th and December 1st, 1912, for the exhibition, to last ten days or more, and that the same be displayed in the Iris Club house.

"2. That the Historical Society undertake to exploit the work of Lancaster portrait painters and of Lancastrians in portraiture, and to procure and publish a series of historical papers relating to the same.

"3. That your Society's committee, co-operating with a like committee from the Iris Club, be authorized to secure the assistance of all local artists and other persons interested in art to promote the exhibition contemplated and to invite contributions to the same.

"4. That the committee be authorized to appoint and secure a Finance Committee of public-spirited citizens who will raise a fund to provide for the necessary police protection and fire insurance of art works loaned.

"5. That this exhibition be restricted to oil and water color portraits, metallic and plastic figures, bust and medals, miniatures and silhouettes; and that its purpose shall be to select the best specimens of each artist's work and subjects representative of Lancaster county citizenship.

The Historical Society Committee consists of W. U. Hensel, B. C. Atlee, Redmond Conyngham, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson and Miss Martha M. Bowman.

The Iris Club Committee is composed of Misses Frazer, Anna E. Herr, S. R. Slaymaker, Laura G. Slaymaker and Mrs. E. T. Prizer.

They have already selected the following members of the Auxiliary Committee, to be enlarged from time to time:

Lloyd Mifflin, honorary chairman; Walter C. Hager, vice chairman; Geo. H. Danner, George Steinman, S. P. Ziegler, J. Augustus Beck, Jacob W. Deichler, Miss Blanche Nevin, Miss M. Emma Musselman, Miss Caroline Herr Peart, Mrs. James D. Landis, Miss Alice Malone, Miss Nevin, Miss Mary L. Kline, Mrs. Leon von Ossko, Miss Purple, Miss Lucretia Stoner, Mrs. C. S. Foltz, Charles H. Demuth, G. L. FonDersmith, D. McN. Stauffer, Rev. A. T. G. Appel, A. R. Beck, Miss C. W. Appel, Miss Florence Eckert, Miss Anna M. Myers, Miss Lettie Herr, Miss Katherine A. Griel, Miss Grubb, Miss Alice R. Appenzeller, Miss Mary Muhlenberg, Miss Helen Thurlow, Miss Virginia Gerhart, Miss Frances Calder, Mrs. Henry S. Hiestand, H. M. North, Jr., J. Hale Steinman, Miss Della Leaman.

An early meeting of the entire committee will be called, and plans will be formulated to enlist general popular interest in the exposition. Persons will be secured to write papers on Lancaster and its workers in the art of portraiture; and the collection of the productions of each particular artist of any considerable output will be assigned to different sub-committees. Many who are the owners of

these historic works have already volunteered to loan them, and systematic efforts will be made to procure a general and representative display.

Mr. Hensel has agreed to prepare a paper for the September meeting on Eichholtz, the artist, and his works; Mrs. Robinson is gathering material for a sketch of Landis; the Messrs. Beck will collect reminiscences of the earlier portrait painters of Lancaster county; and a group of the younger members of the committee will collect works of contemporary painters.

"Resolved, That the report of this committee be received and approved, that this society adopt its recommendations and authorize the committee to have them carried out."

The report was adopted.

Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, chairman of the committee on the Burrowes celebration at Strasburg, presented a report of the event, and the part the society took in the exercises.

Mr. H. Frank Eshleman presented the report of the committee which is planning for the celebration to be held in the fall. The report is as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Your committee, appointed to consider the question of holding appropriate public exercises in commemoration of some local historical point or event, or in recognition of the public services of some worthy local personage of the past, and erecting a suitable marker in perpetuation of the memory of the same, under the auspices of the Society, beg to report that:

1. We first took under consideration the advisability of commemorating the death and marking the graves of

the Revolutionary soldiers buried in unmarked graves in a Reamstown cemetery, who fought and became sick or were wounded, in the battle of Brandywine.

We traced out all the historical data to be had in the short time allotted to us, on this subject; and considered the facility of securing a boulder measuring up to the dignity and size required by the record and reputation of this organization. A sandstone boulder of four to six tons weight, or more, could easily be secured in the locality of Reamstown, as such stones abound there, and the same could readily be transported by trolley.

But the historical knowledge requisite to a proper observance of the event stated is yet too meagre and incomplete to undertake such a step.

The bibliographer in chief of the Congressional Library gave your committee an excellent list or source books of information upon the battle of Brandywine, including all phases of it. But the regiments and companies engaged—the killed and wounded, etc.—are not ascertainable with any accuracy, from any data yet brought to light. At least, to ascertain first the fact that such soldiers were buried at Reamstown with certainty, and, secondly, the names of them or some of them, are two lines of work initially to be taken up. We recommend to our members a zealous search into these interesting questions.

The sources of information briefly looked into by us are T. C. Amory's Military Services and Public Life of Major-General John Sullivan; Daniel Harris' account of the Battle of Brandywine, who gives a partial list of officers killed; B. J. Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution; W. W.

MacElree's Along the Western Brandywine; Bulletin No. 8, relative to Battle of Brandywine in Penna. Historical Society; also Bulletin No. 7, Account of Battle of Brandywine in same Society; C. J. Stille, on Major General Anthony Wayne and the Pennsylvania Line; F. D. Stone, on the Battle of Brandywine; Thomas Sullivan's extracts from the journal of Sergeant Thomas Sullivan, of the H. M., 49th Regiment of Foot, and Justin Winsor's Handbook of American Revolution.

We have ascertained from these that Washington's army consisted of the brigades of Muhlenberg and Weedon, forming General Greene's division; Wayne's division; Proctor's artillery; the brigades of Sullivan Sterling and Stephens; but we have not found any list of the regiments forming these various organizations at the date of the battle. We hope we can secure such a list from the War Department. F. D. Stone, in his article on the battle says: "On the old (Pennsylvania) muster rolls that have come down to us, many are returned as killed at the battle of Brandywine." As Stone wrote in 1908, these muster rolls are likely still accessible. At least, they invite a search in the Pennsylvania Archives, where certain rosters are printed.

We make note of these preliminary researches for the purpose of giving the members of our Society, and others concerned in this interesting question, starting points from which requisite knowledge (for erecting a stone over the remains of the patriots of the Revolution, whose ashes lie within our county) may be derived. They died for American liberty.

An elaborate map, showing the locations of the opposing lines and giv-

ing the names of certain regiments, etc., was published, according to act of Parliament by Wm. Faddon, Charing Cross, April 13, 1778. We have examined it, and it will be of considerable aid in the future commemoration of the Reamstown Revolutionary heroes.

We sought out all the information to be had from citizens of Reamstown, but nothing more than the traditional was brought forth. Evans & Ellis' History of Lancaster County states that at the time of the writing of that work some dates and names were decipherable upon the time-worn tombstones of these heroic dead of the Revolution, buried at Reamstown. We are informed that nothing at all is decipherable now. This illustrates the importance of not delaying the project any longer than the time necessary to get reliable data requires.

While we of Lancaster county have made a good start, we are yet very lax in our interest in and our effort upon the whole task of preserving the precious relics of the by-gone, considering the fact that this county is very rich in historical treasure, and the fact that she has over two centuries of the past in her storehouse.

II. Your committee next turned to another project for commemoration. The locality about Rockford, on the Conestoga river, contains the home of General Hand, famous and valiant in the Revolutionary War; at the same point on the stream Robert Fulton began his experiments with wheel-propelled boats; here, too, reaching out into contiguous Lancaster town, and now city, scores of stirring events of the Revolutionary War were enacted.

Williamson Park extends down to

the junction of the Lancaster and Big Springs road with the road to Rockford; and at that corner of the park offers a fine site for the erection of a marker (and perhaps the stone from which a boulder could be quarried, saving transportation), or perhaps a large natural face of rock, which could be dressed up to receive an appropriate plate. At any rate, no better stage could be imagined on which the the scenes of the past could be set with better environment, or with more dramatic effect, than the western corner of the Park. The fact that it is a public park makes it at once an appropriate place for the exercises intended.

In making the above recommendations, the committee is somewhat influenced by certain considerations which were presented some years ago in a local publication by a member of the Society who has always taken an active interest in these annual historical celebrations; and, as part of our report, we herewith submit, with slight adaptations, what was then said to be the fitness of this proposed celebration:

"Our local Historical Society has been doing especially fine work in its annual popular celebrations, and in erecting enduring monuments. Our civic trophies had fit commemoration in the Fulton Centennial in 1909; and the significance of the Pennsylvania-German settler on our soil had its day of song and story in 1909; and the significance of the Abolition opposition to slavery was commemorated in the sixtieth anniversary of the Christiana Riot and Treason Trials. It would be most fit to have a 1912 celebration on the banks of the Conestoga, in the shadow of Indian Hill, and to foregather around "Rockford," for many years

the home of General Hand. The place would be most suitable and picturesque, and the theme would stir every instinct of patriotism.

About such a celebration could be grouped a hundred vivid local incidents of the Revolutionary War, having their scene in Lancaster county, and their participants among the quota it furnished to the cause of freedom. It would recall the early ardor of Shippen, Ross, Yeates, Slough, Webb, Atlee Henry, Lauman and Bausman, of Lowry, Feree, Irwin and others; the heroism of Archibald Steele, and the intrepid young John J. Henry, of the Quebec campaign; the achievements of Burd's and Grubb's battalions; Zanzinger's company of the "Flying Camp;" the rifle and musketry battalions of Miles and Atlee; the romantic story of the British prisoners' captivity in Lancaster, and other easily-verified facts far more romantic than current fiction. And what a fine thing it would be to wander down along the meandering Conestoga and come across a granite pillar or pyramid with some such inscription as this:

Here
at
"Rockford"
Lived and Died
Gen. Edw'd Hand,
A Soldier of the Revolution,
A Citizen of the Commonwealth,
Born in Ireland, Commissioned
By the King of England to fight
For British Rights.
After he had Resigned
His Commission and Retired
To Civic Life the Wrongs
of an Oppressed People
Summoned Him to the Defense
of Anglo-American Liberty
Which He Helped to Establish
With His Sword and Pen.
He Lived and Died
Respected by His Contemporaries
Whose Descendants Have
Gratefully Reared This
Stone to Mark the Place
He made the Home of
A Soldier, A Statesman and
A Gentleman.

Your committee, therefore, report that after several meetings and due consideration of the subject:

First. They have elected Hon. W. U. Hensel a committee on finance and general arrangement, who is to enlarge the committee as he sees fit, to proceed with the finances and arrangements for a commemoration of the events that cluster about Rockford and vicinity, and for the erection of a suitable marker, under the auspices of the Society this autumn, in September or October, if the Society approve of such event.

Second. If the said committee on finance and general arrangement consent to accept the appointment and assume the steering and general arrangements of the projects, your committee recommended to the society, the above-mentioned commemoration of Rockford and vicinity.

Third: This committee having performed the duty assigned to them, beg to be discharged.

H. F. ESHLEMAN,
A. K. HOSTETTER,
D. F. MAGEE,
MRS. M. N. ROBINSON,
MRS. S. B. CARPENTER.

The committee on Manheim's Old Home Week reported that the invitation to participate in the festivities had been accepted and arrangements made to have the Society represented.

The paper of the evening was a history of the early years of the Sun Fire Company of Lancaster. It was compiled from the old minute book by the late Ferdinand Demuth. The paper was read by Miss Lottie Bausman.

Mrs. Robinson read the following interesting clipping:

The Historical Society of Cumber-

land County has taken steps to preserve an interesting house in Shippensburg. It was erected earlier than 1730, and was a public house in 1750, when there was granted for it what was probably the first liquor licence given to a woman in Pennsylvania. Janet Piper was the proprietress, according to the records, and her house was used for holding Court when all this part of the State was a part of Lancaster county. The Judges came away over from Lancaster and held Court in Miss Piper's house, because it was convenient and because Miss Piper was a good cook. But it was dry, just like Shippensburg is to-day, and the Court and Bar frequently got thirsty. The nearest still was along the mountain, so the Court granted Janet Piper a license to "sell by small measure such as ye laws of ye province allow." The house is near the dividing line between Franklin and Cumberland counties, and the Kittochtinny Historical Society will interest itself with the Cumberland county historians in its preservation.

asking the Society to assist in the

An invitation was received from the local Independence Day Committee, day's exercises.

On motion adjourned.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1912.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1912.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE WHICH CONDUCTED THE
GENERAL HAND CELEBRATION.

JOHN JAY LIBHART, ARTIST.

AARON ESHLEMAN, ARTIST.

JACOB ESHLEMAN WARFEL, PAINTER.

MINUTES OF OCTOBER MEETING.

GENERAL HAND CELEBRATION NUMBER.

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Report of Committee which Conducted the General Hand

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AT "ROCKFORD" NEAR HERE, LIVED & DIED
GENERAL EDWARD HAND, M.D., A SOLDIER OF THE
REVOLUTION, ADJUTANT GENERAL & FRIEND
OF WASHINGTON. BORN IN CLYDRUFF, IRELAND.
HE FIRST FOUGHT FOR BRITISH RIGHTS, THEN FOR
AMERICAN LIBERTY. LANCASTER COUNTY'S
HISTORICAL SOCIETY ERECTED THIS TABLET
SEPT. 20, A.D. 1912, TO HONOR A SOLDIER,
STATESMAN AND GENTLEMAN, AND ALL OF THE
COUNTY'S SONS, WHO FOUGHT IN FREEDOM'S
HOLY CAUSE.

THE GENERAL HAND MEMORIAL TABLET

ERECTED IN HONOR OF THE SONS OF LANCASTER WHO FOUGHT IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Report of the Committee which Conducted the General Hand Celebration.

Lancaster, Pa., October 2, 1912.

To the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Your committee to arrange and conduct the public ceremonies comprising a celebration of "Lancaster County in the "War of the Revolution," with special reference to the services of General Edward Hand, has completed its labors, and—supplementing preceding announcements of preliminary arrangements—now finally reports:

It arranged for a programme of exercises, which, as hereinafter appears, was fully carried out September 20, 1912. It prepared, published and sold extensively a souvenir programme, containing illustrations of General Hand, as a military officer, and of "Rockford," his home; a sonnet by Mrs. Mary N. Robinson to General Hand; a genealogy of his family, and a chronology of the leading events of the Revolutionary War related to Lancaster county. Ten copies of this programme are herewith submitted for the archives of the society.

It secured the interest and attendance of a number of the direct descendants of General Hand, and of many other Lancaster county Revolutionary soldiers. It procured a massive granite memorial tablet and caused the same to be permanently fastened upon the face of Indian Rock. It received individual contri

butions sufficient to defray all expenses, without making any draft upon the society's funds. All the details of these features of the celebration appear in the report appended hereto.

It especially recognizes the valuable aid of Miss Margaret Humphreville, in organizing and conducting the musical features of the programme, by school children; and as an expression of its obligation and gratitude places at her disposal two hundred copies of the souvenir programme to be distributed, in her discretion, among those who aided her efficient work.

Having concluded its labors it asks for honorable discharge.

Respectfully submitted,

W. U. HENSEL,

Chairman.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN,

Secretary.

BENJ. C. ATLEE,

Treasurer.

THE EXERCISES.

The amplest measure of success crowned the General Hand celebration that took place at Williamson Park on Friday afternoon, September 20, 1912, and the highest hopes of its progenitors, the members of the Lancaster County Historical Society, were realized in full. Several thousand citizens of the city and county were in attendance and the event, so timed as to mark the anniversaries of the Paoli massacre and the adoption of the Federal Constitution, will go down in the chronicles of the Society as a worthy chapter in the series of its illustrious records that now embrace the Fulton, the Hans Herr, the Christiana riot and the Hand celebration, all of which centered around the

dedication of enduring monuments erected by its generosity to commemorate sites and deeds and men of renown who have made Lancaster county "rich with the spoils of time."

The warm September sun, with its genial glow, and the balmy air proved so alluring that the original intention of the committee of arrangements to hold the exercises in the park pavilion was abandoned and the gathering took place on the green hillside of one of the northern slopes. Nature furnished a charming amphitheatre. The lingering verdure of summer glinted with the first touch of autumn's glory, the grateful shade of a cluster of trees and the dome of spotless blue lent a tender grace to the scene and framed a picture of unforgettable beauty to the beholder. Then, the purpose of the occasion, the recollection of the heroic and exalted deeds of him who was honored, the presence of several hundred school children and their choruses of patriotic hymns, served to thrill the spectator with deep emotion and must have been gratifying indeed to the Historical Society members whose labors of love in the research of local lore are finally finding fruitage in a widespread, even enthusiastic, public interest. On the face of Old Indian Rock, around which centers the romance and sentiment attaching to legends of the native red skins, and on whose heights the ancient Hand mansion still stands, their granite tablet is embedded and its fitting inscription will attest to "generations yet to come" the recognition that a grateful people, feeling their obligation, paid to one of their most illustrious fellow citizens.

The programme, as announced, was carried out to the last detail. The guests of honor, the speakers, the committee, the officers of the Histor-

ical Society, the Judges of the Courts and the members of the Park Committee of City Councils assembled at the free library building and were conveyed to the park in autos.

Interest was heightened by the presence of the following direct lineal descendants of General Hand: Mrs. Marie Atlee Worthington, the Misses Atlee, Mr. George F. Atlee, and Mrs. John S. Hough, of Trenton. State Librarian T. L. Montgomery motored down from Harrisburg, bringing with him Messrs. Daniel Dull, George Nauman and Samuel McCullough.

A procession was formed at the park by the officers, committee, speakers and school children. The latter, all of whom were girls, dressed in white, carried miniature United States flags. The Hand regimental flag, a handsome standard, reproduced by Mr. Walter C. Hager, was proudly carried by Master T. Cuyler Clendennen, of Fairmount, Little Britain township, using the same flag pole as that carried in the Revolution by his great-grandfather, James Clendennen. The occasion would not have been complete without the flag of the City of Lancaster, and the Red Rose banner was carried in the procession by Masters Billy Kinzer and Harry Hopkins, descendants of Revolutionary soldiers. Mr. H. S. Williamson marshalled the line of parade.

After proceeding to the spot designated for the exercises, there was an overture by the band, an invocation by Rev. Dr. L. S. Mudge and a chorus by the children, who sang well, as they always do, under the direction of Miss Margaret L. Humphreville.

The addresses of Hon. W. U. Hensel; Miss Martha B. Clark and Rev. George I. Browne, who spoke of Gen. Hand as a churchman, referred

to his activities in St. James' Episcopal Parish, this city, in whose graveyard his remains are buried. He was a liberal contributor and was a member of the vestry. The address also bore testimony to the General's exalted Christian character and his exemplary private life.

The address of H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., reviewed the valorous share that General Hand bore in the famous expedition of General Sullivan against the Six Nations. This campaign broke the Indian power, which was aiding Great Britain against the colonies, and through it all Hand was conspicuous as the main support of the commander-in-chief, and for his services in this cause he received a high tribute from General Washington. Mr. Eshleman detailed the interesting features of the toilsome marches and stirring clashes with the enemy.

The presentation of the tablet was made by Hon. W. U. Hensel, who was introduced by B. C. Atlee, Esq., who presided and said:

"The making of Lancaster county's history has been the work of many men. The present day interest in local history and in large measure the more valuable contributions to local lore have been the work of one man. Leader of the Bar, talented with tongue and pen, but, above all else, citizen, generous with purse and time, within the four corners of his State, he needs no introduction. I present Mr. Hensel.

In accepting the tablet, Mayor Frank B. McClain took occasion to pay a well-deserved tribute to the Historical Society for its important educational work.

When the preliminary programme was concluded, the band struck up

the stirring march, "Williamson Park," and led the assemblage through the park to the public highway that skirts the river at the base of the rugged hill. Chairman Atlee then escorted Mrs. Worthington to the platform, and after introducing her to the audience she released the Stars and Stripes and the handsome tablet stood revealed. Prolonged applause followed as the climax of the celebration was reached. A feeling closing prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. A. F. Kaul, rector of St. Anthony's Catholic Church, and the band brought the exercises to a conclusion with "The Star Spangled Banner."

GEN. HAND IN PRIVATE LIFE AS A CITIZEN.

Miss Martha B. Clark prepared the following article on "Gen. Hand in Private Life as a Citizen":

The committee in charge of this celebration has prepared and published a complete genealogy of the Hand family. This and the very comprehensive and accurate chronology of the leading events in the history of Lancaster, relating it to the Revolutionary War, render it unnecessary, in treating my theme, to repeat these. I may assume your familiarity with the main events of General Hand's military career; and with the stirring incidents and notable personalities which made the story of Lancaster county's part in the heroic struggle of our forefathers for independence. You have also heard of his devotion to the religious faith he espoused, and are soon to learn the leader's part he bore in the brilliant movement which crushed the savage ally of our English oppressor.

Apart from these, however, the central figure of this celebration had per-

sonal traits and social aspects which make it fit to contemplate briefly his career as a citizen, and the relations of his private life to the family he founded, the city he adorned, and the State he served so well. Emerson says the secret of eloquence is to know your facts; and the simple record of Hand's life and varied services is eulogy enough. If the observation be true that the people who have succeeded best in the United States are those aliens who became most quickly and most thoroughly American none illustrates it more forcibly than this Irish-born surgeon's-mate of a British command, who early foresaw the revolt of the colonies and yet joined their cause when to foreswear loyalty to England was no betrayal of any allegiance he owed. The rupture with the motherland was not without pang on the part of the colonies. Here, in a county founded by John Wright, Englishman, named for his native shire, on a romantic spot where we are reminded that a Williamson Park is one of the proud possessions of Lancaster, England, it is to be remembered the wrongs of the colonies were the result of a weak monarch misled by a weaker Cabinet, rather than the crime or even the blunder of a great parent nation. Here, on this anniversary day of the bloody massacre of Paoli, which so stirred Wayne, Muhlenburg and Hand, just one hundred and thirty-five years ago, we are reminded that the wounded survivors of that ghastly tragedy were brought to the west bank of this now peaceful stream, on which, opposite the Conestoga Inn's present site, Henry Deering's hotel was converted into a hospital. One week later saw the Continental Congress in Lancaster.

By a happy concurrence of anniversaries, it is also to be recalled that precisely one hundred and twenty-five years ago, September 20, 1787, the completed Constitution of the United States, that most wonderful product of modern statescraft, was laid before the Congress of the States.

Years before the earliest of these events Hand was in the public eye. He was no jealous aspirant for military honors, to the exclusion of his associates. Writing to his wife from Prospect Hill, November 10, 1775, he declares that "William Hamilton need not grudge the money his son cost him. His coolness and resolution surpassed his years." He alludes to Maj. James Hamilton, of the Second Pa. Continental line, from Eastern Lancaster county, who moved to South Carolina late in 1778, and there became quite prominent.

Like his illustrious chief, whose confidence he commanded, and who always cherished his friendship, Hand was no less useful and honored in private than in public life; nor was he less eminent and efficient in the ways of peace than in war. Gentleman born, fitted by a classical education for a learned profession, removing to Lancaster to practice it, with a romantic career as a soldier behind him, he married into a distinguished Lancaster family, just a month before the crack of rifles was heard at Lexington; before the honeymoon had waned he was commissioned to the field and front. He had his "dearest Kitty" at times in camp with him; and Dorothy Brian's baby eyes looked on the horrid front of war from her father's tent in the New Jersey campaign. Like many a weaker man, he was willing that his family should remember him at his best; and, after

he lost an eye crossing the Delaware, that awful and icy Christmas night, his portraits were always in profile.

Exactly how and when Gen. Hand acquired "Rockford" the records in the Lancaster county Court House fully tell. It seems that on September 14, 1785, the executors of James Davis, of Lancaster, for a consideration of fifteen hundred pounds, conveyed to him one hundred and sixty acres and twenty perches of this estate. Subsequently, on February 4, 1792, Samuel Boyd conveyed to him an additional thirteen acres and one hundred and thirteen perches. The title from his heirs to its present owner appears in the already-published history of this day. He was not a landowner within the borough limits; nor was he assessed for personal property before 1782, when he was rated for one pound, ten shillings. In 1786 he was assessed fifty shillings for one bound girl valued at ten pounds, a negro girl for twenty-five pounds; four horses, for sixty pounds; two cows, for six pounds, and plate to the value of two pounds, ten shillings. Prior to this he was a slave owner when that sort of chattels were untaxed, for in 1780, as a Brigadier General, he enters, as their owner, "one negro woman, named Sue, aged thirty years, a slave for life; also a slave boy, Bob, fourteen years old; and one mulatto girl, Bet, aged thirteen."

On March 31, 1802, he advertised \$30 reward for the return of a negro man, "thirty years of age, speech mild, and rather affectionate when sober. Carried away with him a green broadcloth coat, a dark brown coat patched in the sleeve, with a pair of buckskin breeches, and answers to the name of Frank, etc."

When the commissioned officers of the American army established the hereditary order of the Society of the Cincinnati, at a meeting on the Hudson river, May 10, 1783, Hand was conspicuous in the movement, and, together with Major General Knox, Brigadier General Huntingdon and Captain Shaw, was appointed by the presiding officer, Major General Baron de Steuben, to prepare the plan of institution for the order. At a later meeting, June 19th of the same year, he attended and his name was written into the parchment of original members signed by Washington. In 1799 he was the president of the society, and his son, Jasper, succeeded him in membership in 1809.

When Hand became Adjutant General he was put in possession of all the general orders, papers, etc., relative to the organization of the army and the conduct of the war from the time of the appointment of General Horatio Gates, who was the first Adjutant General. Being himself the last, General Hand's accumulation of these now priceless documents was, of course, enormous in number and bulk. When Bernhard Hubley undertook to write his comprehensively planned History of the American Revolution, he was allowed to select freely from them, still in Hand's possession. Bernhard Hubley was a son of that German immigrant, Valentine Krug's tanner apprentice boy, owner of the Brady farm, assistant burgess, County Commissioner, barrack master, ardent Whig, then a potential Federalist politician, husband of two wives and father of twenty-one children, who long served and died, at eighty-four, in the faith of old Trinity Lutheran Church. His first and only volume was copyrighted by him in

May, 1805, and issued from the press of Andrew Kennedy, Northumberland, Pa., the same year.

If anything were needed to assure Hand's fellow citizens of the regard had for him by his old Commander, President Washington; or if Washington needed any assurance of the esteem in which Hand's fellow citizens held him—as of course neither did—it was furnished by the incidents of Washington's notable visit to Lancaster, July 4, 1791, when he celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of Independence with our people. It will be remembered by none here who saw it, but by all who have read it, that imitating the example of many of his illustrious successors, Washington swung around the circle in 1791. Leaving Philadelphia, then the seat of government, on March 21, he journeyed to Mount Vernon, thence as far south as Savannah. Everywhere booming artillery and pealing bells greeted him, receptions and banquets waited on him. Returning he came to York July 2, stayed there Saturday night, attended church next morning, and listened to German preaching that fell on ears that heard not, then crossed Wright's ferry; Lancaster met him on horseback. During all his trip he rode in a white coach, with four horses, followed by a two-horse baggage wagon, four saddle horses and another led with them, a valet, two footmen, coachmen, postillion and a major domo.

But on that Sunday night when he came down the pike at Brenner's tavern, he left his coach, mounted one of his saddle horses and rode into this town beside General Hand—and "nobody else in all that crowd had a hat on his head, whether humble or proud."

Hand was then recognized as easily

the first citizen of Lancaster. He headed the list of Burgesses who presented to Washington the testimonial of Lancaster's people. With him Paul Zantzinger, Burgess, John Hubley, Adam Reigart, Casper Shaffner and Jacob Frey, assistants, subscribed to the fervid declaration:

"We have seen you at the awful period, when the storm of war was bursting around us and our fertile plains were deluged with the richest blood of America, rise above adversity and exerting all the talents of the patriot and the hero to save our country from the threatened ruin, and when, by the will of Heaven, those exertions had restored peace and prosperity to the United States and the grand object for which you drew the sword was accomplished, we have beheld you, adorned with every private social virtue, mingling with your fellow-citizens. Yet that transcendent love of country, by which you have always been actuated, did not suffer you to rest here, but when the united voice of myriads of freemen, your fellow citizens, called you from the repose of domestic life, actuated solely by principles of true glory, not seeking your own aggrandizement, but sacrificing the sweets of retired life to the wishes and happiness of your country, we have beheld you possessed of the confidence of a great people, presiding over their councils and by your happy administration uniting them together by the great political band of one common interest. It is therefore that the inhabitants of this borough seize with joy the only opportunity which is offered to them to testify their approbation of, and their gratitude for, your services. Long, very long, sir, may you enjoy the affections of your fellow citizens. We pray for a long continuance of your health

and happiness and the choicest blessings of Heaven on our beloved country, and on you, its Father and its friend."

To all of which Washington modestly replied:

"While I confess my gratitude for the distinguished estimation in which you are pleased to hold my public services, a sense of justice to my fellow citizens ascribes to other causes the peace and prosperity of our highly favored country. Her freedom and happiness are founded in their patriotic exertions and will, I trust, be transmitted to distant ages through the same medium of wisdom and virtue. With sincere wishes for your social, I offer an individual prayer for your individual welfare."

And then, after a goodly fashion of Lancaster hospitality, which age has not tamed nor custom staled, they sat down to an elegant banquet in the Court House, in Centre Square, when fifteen formal toasts were drunken and some not on the programme.

Where General Hand lodged that Sunday night is a question some bright high school pupil might set himself or herself to find out. His own diary records that on the night of the Fourth he took tea with Mrs. Hand; and as he had a heavy dinner at three o'clock, teas in that day, as in this, must have been places where women invite men to get nothing to eat and less to drink. Albeit it took the President two more days to reach Philadelphia. He arrived there on the sixth, in perfect health. His approach to that city was announced by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. He had been absent from the seat of government from March 21 until July 6.

Washington's arrival, stay and departure put no end to Hand's activities as a citizen of Lancaster. He was foremost in the good works of

that day. His future son-in-law, Samuel Bethel, was a man of wealth and distinction. He was a lawyer, but, like some lawyers of to-day, he was too rich to practice. He founded Bethelstown, now part of the Eighth ward, and moved on to Columbia to conquer new worlds. But neither Mrs. Bethel nor Mrs. Brien was married until after their father's death.

He continued in the regard of his fellow citizens as "primus inter pares," and had many evidences of popular esteem at home and abroad. The Lancaster relatives of Col. Lewis Dubois, of New York, and of the Fifth Continental Line, recall their kinsman's respect and friendship for Hand. Although he had served or came to serve in the more eminent walks of State Assemblyman, Federal Congressman (elected November 12, 1783) and elector, there was no municipal duty that Hand shirked, no local enterprise he did not support. He was a manager of the Lancaster and Susquehanna turnpike in 1794; and one of the commissioners to secure stock in the pioneer turnpike, the Philadelphia and Lancaster, 1792. He was a commissioner to superintend the lottery which raised money for the early paving of Lancaster's streets; and he deposited sixty-four tickets with George Ziegler, in Harrisburg, June 16, 1797. He was a member of the Friendship Fire Company, December 31, 1791, and served with Casper Shaffner on a committee to confer with other companies on the erection of houses for their engines. To him were confided responsible trusts; he was guardian, in 1794, of Burd and Henry Bates, the minor children of Peter Grubb, of Hopewell Forge, who had been his companion in arms. When the yellow fever panic struck and desolated Philadelphia, in 1797, Hand's generous heart dictated

and his open hand wrote an address to his fellow citizens and fellow farmers of Lancaster county, for grain and other relief supplies for the sick and suffering; and a 'citizens' meeting, Paul Zantzinger presiding, endorsed his prompt action. He headed the list of those whom the General Assembly commissioned to locate, June 7, 1798, the county almshouse where it now is. When Washington died in 1799, it was by Hand's order that on the day of his funeral all shops closed and a solemn funeral procession marched to a dirge at high noon. When he ran, as a Federalist, for the Assembly, in 1801, it was recalled that he captured the Hessians at Trenton; and as a citizen and soldier he had proved "the possession of a sound judgment, a virtuous and benevolent heart." As Inspector of the Revenue he gave timely notice to all persons anxious to save a 7½ per cent. discount for prompt payment.

All the while Rockford Mansion and estate were the home of domestic felicity and the seat of refined hospitality. Its broad hall and easy stairway, the low door frames and cozy porches, the square rooms and tiny panes of glass attest the most perfect specimen of Colonial architecture that yet abides with us. The names of the Yeates and Hand girls—now ghostly shadows—traced with jewelled rings on those windows a hundred years ago, indicate the social standing of the proprietor, no less than the time-stained card which lies before me as I write whereon "The Minister of France presents his compliments to General Hand and requests the favor of his company to dinner on Thursday next, at 5 o'clock precisely," and adds, politely but unmistakably, "Answer, if you please."

And when the end came, it was peace!

After a short sickness, aged only fifty-eight, he died September 3, 1802, at "Rockford," leaving a widow and six children. The local newspaper paid him the compliment of a Latin obituary, and weeping relatives and sympathizing friends followed his body to the last resting place at the southwest corner of St. James' churchyard. He was buried from No. 15 (then No. 22) South Queen street, the building in which Alderman Spurrier now has his office. When Lafayette visited Lancaster, September 4, 1824, he recalled Hand as a comrade in arms, and paid his respects to his daughter, Mrs. Brien. Edward Grubb, writing to Jasper Yeates, September 8, 1802, said, what a hundred and ten years later local history may well approve:

"We all sincerely sympathize with you in the unexpected Loss of so dear a friend and Connexion and so excellent a man, as Gen.l Hand. His Loss is a public one in the different relations in which he stood. It is a great one to your Family and his friends generally, but to his own it is irreparable. Happy it is for us that Providence has so blinded us that we are not constantly sensible of the fleeting and transitory State we are in, or we should be deprived of every enjoyment it has so kindly afforded us. We know with absolute certainty that our stay will be short, and yet we act and feel as if it was permanent. Fortunate Delusion, when it does not affect our moral Character, and prevent our acting with propriety in life. Our dear friend has led the way, and in a very short time, we all must follow him."

GEN. EDW. HAND IN SULLIVAN'S
EXPEDITION.

The above was the subject of the paper read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., as follows:

The winter of '78 and '9 was a dark and gloomy period of the Revolutionary War. The British held New York and Newport—Congress was not respected nor obeyed—paper money was not worth one-eighth of its face value—our soldiers were not paid, and were revolting.

True, France had just joined our side of the cause. But England was infuriated by it. She organized the American Tories—aroused the American Indians. England brought these forces into confederacy—incited them to savage warfare upon the rear of the colonies; into a series of frontier plundering and butcheries in the wilds of Detroit, of Allegheny, the plains of New York and the Upper Susquehanna Valley. These warred for Great Britain on the western edge of the belt of settlements; while British regulars were hurling their thousands against Washington and his generals and armies, and against the fair lands and goodly cities on the Atlantic plains and sea coast.

Brutal barbarians in the rear—bulldozing Britain in front. Disheartened America was doubly disheartened—distressed, dejected. Savage Miamis infested the northern frontier—the western wilderness—thousands of Iroquois savages swarmed southern New York and the upper Susquehanna Valley. They sacked towns and butchered the inhabitants.

The helpless settlers knew naught of the war—heard not of its victories—no report, but that of Indian rifles. They saw Wyoming and Cherry Val-

lay go up in smoke at the touch of the Indian torch. To them the struggle was not a glorious war for independence, but a miserable folly whose only fruit was Indian slaughter, of frontier families, and the ruin of fine farms—an ambitious political game, whose cruel outcome was a trail of blood.

America, prostrate and suffering from foemen, front and rear, must rise again. America's energies must be no longer divided.

America must not faint because of two foes. She must believe in her holy cause. The reign of terror toward the sunset land must end. The prowling foe of the west and north must be exterminated.

The busy brain of Washington conceived the means to break the barbarian backbone—to terrify his heart—to crush and scatter his forces, so that no traitor Tory could ever again call him to council of war or incite him to steal in stealth, by night, upon the sleeping settler. Washington designed to invade the Iroquois country—slaughter his warriors, his women, his children—destroy his crops, his fruit, and burn his towns to ashes. This done, American hopes would revive—American homes would be safe—American hearts would applaud the War for Independence—American heroes would fight a righteous war with new vigor and new valor.

“Warfare in the Wilderness” was Washington's slogan. He urged Congress. They hesitated. They considered it visionary. He laid his plans before Clinton and Schuyler. They demurred. They thought war at the front with mighty Britain was a sufficiently ambitious project for infant America. He called in General Hand—told him his plan. Full of American

love and loyalty—full of the Irish spirit of fray, of fight and of fortitude, he counseled and cheered the project. Congress yielded to Washington and Hand—ordered the expedition in three columns—one from Easton on the east, on to and up the Susquehanna river—one from the Mohawk—one from Allegheny—the whole, 5,000 strong.

Command was offered to Gates. He declined the task on the score of his age. The prize was held up to Sullivan. It allured him into acceptance. He was given command. It fired his courageous Irish soul. A warrior's heart headed the hosts—martial spirit imbued the army.

What was Sullivan's expedition? A march of three thousand troops from Easton to Susquehanna, up Susquehanna to Tioga, under Sullivan, Hand Maxwell and Poor—a march of one thousand more, up Mohawk and on to Tioga under Clinton—a projected march of one thousand more from Allegheny to Tioga under Brodhead—the combined move of these forces under supreme command of Sullivan to Chemung and on to Newtown, near present Elmira, to annihilate America's internal enemy.

Spectacular and weird and martial was this march. Up rugged Lehigh, over forest-studded, pathless mountain ranges—up canyoned, turbulent, sinuous Susquehanna, trundled the strange army, with its stranger equipage, provisions and munitions. Over rock and ravine, by mountain and marsh, by cliff and cut, through forest and field—in boats and by battleline—with cattle and cannon—by torrent and by current—with surveyors and axemen—road-makers and bridge-builders—with grotesque cargoes on curious batteaux—with Yankee quick-

step military music, from the shrill strident notes of fifes—the stirring rattle of drums—the blasting of crashing cornet and the alarm of calling bugles—with mongrel dress, toned up by a sprinkling thread-bare buff and blue uniform—with gay, yet nondescript flags and banners and bunting—yea those three thousand poorly-fed and much more poorly-paid soldiers, on this unique march, over this waste and wilderness, with all this bag and baggage, accoutrement and equipment, cutting out a virgin path, worming their way, boring along, toiling and moiling from the Delaware on to the land of the Iroquois—that was Sullivan's expedition.

Sullivan was the leader; Hand the life of this expedition. And though it was conceived by Washington; yet but for the pugnacious spirit of Hand it would have dissolved into a dream. The design staggered Schuyler and Clinton. It fired the zeal of heroic Hand. The undertaking conquered the courage of Gates. Thus it fell to Sullivan. Sullivan's strong right arm was Hand. The whole undertaking appealed as a call of God to Hand. Its battle cry was "Avenge Wyoming." Yea, the more ancient command of Jehovah to Israel, trumpeting across the lapse of forty centuries, spurred and inspired him on, "Ye shall destroy the Heathen from the land."

When the die was cast, the expedition determined upon, the tocsin sounded, Hand ordered his brigade to convene at Stroudsburg. In May he took personal command at Easton.

Brigadier General Hand commanded one of the four brigades in Sullivan's expedition. His force consisted of the Fourth Pennsylvania regiment under Lieutenant Colonel Butler—the Eleventh under Lieutenant Colonel Hubley

—the Pennsylvania German regiment, under Major Daniel Burkhardt—Col. Proctor's artillery regiment—Major Parr's Morgan Riflemen—Captain Selin's Rifle Corps—Captain Franklin's Wyoming Militia, and Captain Spalding's Independent Wyoming Company.

June 7, with his forces, he left Easton—half a mile in advance of the main army, protecting the surveyors, axemen, pathfinders and road builders. Far-flung in his advance, with sleepless eye protecting all, Hand placed his riflemen and scouts, scenting the lurking savage.

In a week ghostly Wyoming greets the eyes of his vanguard. The army here delay and drill; forces, food and forage are concentrated—rest and recuperation now, for the spectacular movement up Susquehanna—fleet and foot—craft and cavalcade.

July 8, Hand pushed four miles up the river for provisions. The ninth, fifty boatloads from Sunbury arrive. The 10th, Hand is ordered to Harris's Ferry, 130 miles down the stream, to hurry on provisions whose delay in coming holds the army inactive. Lancaster and Cumberland supplies are his quest. A few days later his runners reappear at Wyoming from out of the wilderness and ask for the large batteaux to help the insufficient boats hurrying on the provisions. After a fortnight's absence he arrives with 112 boats and batteaux laden with provisions and gaily decorated. Slowly approaching the camp by stream—keeping up pace with the brigade, led by its music on the bank—these boats and this army (says an observer), presented a beautiful spectacle; and were wildly cheered by the entire encampment. The commander-in-chief publicly thanked Hand and his men for

his dispatch and execution in safely bringing on these stores.

The whole army is now ready to march to Tioga to join Clinton and destroy the foe. If inspiration were needed, desolate Wyoming, where they lay many days and from which they were now to depart—poor Wyoming—lent that inspiration. Fair Wyoming one year before smiling in its beauty lay in naked ruins before them. The charred skeleton of the court house—the black ruins of the jail—the ashes of one hundred humble dwellings—the bleaching bones of scores of the once-happy settlers—the absence of all human life here, except the army—the ghostly silence of death—all the work of cowardly Indian murderers—called for vengeance. "Remember Wyoming" was the battle cry.

The last day of July the march from Wyoming to Tioga began. Sullivan again arranged that Hand's light troops march a mile in advance of the main body—flanking parties right and left—the main body in the center. Hand arranged his troops as before—his rifles, under Major Parr, in the van—his scouts right and left—his main force in the center—his artillery following.

August 1st, Hand, knowing the imminence of Indians, made a patriotic speech to his brigade. He said experience taught him that maintaining a good countenance and perseverance, such as was becoming the known valor of the brigade, would bring success against any enemy; that the troops must not turn their backs, be they pressed ever so hard, for that would end in their ruin.

August 4th, the "Narrows" were reached, and Hand began to march at 5 A. M. Monstrous hills on either side of the river made every step danger-

ous. August 6th, the highest part, "Break-Neck Hill," 180 feet high, with a perpendicular side and a narrow path on top, was reached. The army, the train of horses and cattle six miles, long, marched over it—two horses and three cattle falling over the precipice and being killed.

August 13, Tioga was reached, and Hand's scouts discovered a savage force a few miles on. He requested Sullivan to allow him to attack them. It was granted. Hand met the Indians and in the fight the first blood of the expedition was spilled.

The Indians fired and fled to a hill. Here they attempted to stand. But with astonishing rapidity, Hand's Eleventh Pennsylvania, under Hubley, rushed up the hill and the savages fled. Hand followed their flight toward Newtown; but Sullivan recalled him to the scene of the battle, to destroy the houses and crops of the vanquished savages and then to come back to Tioga. In this battle and chase, a score of redskins were killed; one hundred acres of corn destroyed and a march of thirty miles performed. Hand lost twelve men, mostly of Hubley's regiment, and a very touching and impressive funeral was held over them.

August 16th, Sullivan selected nine hundred picked men and placed them under Hand and Poor to march up the main branch of the Susquehanna to meet the troops and boats of Gen. Clinton, who left Lake Otsego a week before, having come up the Mohawk valley. August 22, Hand returned with his force escorting Clinton's army, one thousand strong, on foot, and two hundred and seven small batteaux of provisions and ammunition, on the Susquehanna. A grand salute was fired—cheers were given—ban-

ners raised, and general jubilation followed. With Clinton's addition, at Tioga, Sullivan had nearly four thousand men.

"On to Newtown," the main rendezvous and fortifications of the Iroquois and Tories, near present Elmira. With imposing martial splendor, patriotic decoration, high spirits and inspiring music, the march on land, the movement on river, began.

Hand again was placed in the van. Again he led the strangely moving forces trailing in their serpentine length, six miles long, toward their goal. In six days they reached the hostile camp and earth works. Hand's scouting riflemen under Major Parr came upon the outposts of the savages at daybreak, August 20. The Indians yell and whoop, fire and flee into the fortifications at Newtown.

Hand formed his light corps in the woods three hundred yards from their works. His riflemen kept skirmishing to hold the attention of the Indians and Tories while Sullivan was steadily arriving with the main army through the thicket. Hand held the center and covered the artillery. Sullivan placed Maxwell on the left (west); Poor on the right (east). He ordered Poor to gain a hill a mile in the rear of the savages and directed Hand to keep his riflemen in the center, playing upon the foe till Poor should reach the hill, and then have the riflemen retire and the artillery bombard the works and drive them back to the hill, held by Poor in the rear, who was to capture and slaughter the terrified sons-of-the-forest till not a soul remained.

Hand's riflemen played half an hour. Then his artillery thundered heavy shot and grape and cannister among them. The din and roar—the flying

debris—the gaps in their rude embankments—the flying dirt and logs—the quivering trees—their limbs, large and small, split into splinters, raining in a strange shower upon them, struck terror to their souls. Bedlam broke loose in less than an hour. They fled to the hill in the rear. They gained it. They did not run into the jaws of Poor. A swamp delayed his reaching the crest. The desperate savages, gaining the top, rallied and stood firm again. Poor was at the foot. He began vigorously pushing up the slope—fire and bayonet charge. The savages pluckily returned the fusilade. Clinton's regiments rushed up to the support of Poor. The cannon of Hand reached the hill, from the west, and boomed anew upon them. The savages believed some awful nemesis, or the vengeance of God Himself, was descending with fiery sulphurous annihilating hail upon them; and giving one terrific bellow of defeat, they broke and fled, with a flight so fleet, no white man's foot could equal it. The army followed a mile and gave up the chase. Hand rushed on three miles farther, then lost their vanishing forms in the horizon, and returned.

The army, then, went back to the Indian town and destroyed it—one hundred and twenty-eight houses, several hundred acres of corn and beans and hundreds of fruit trees.

The wide-flung terror of the invasion had done its work. All Indian towns were deserted far and near. Wherever there was one not burned, the army destroyed it completely. The Indian and Tory power was broken. The Sullivan expedition had accomplished its end. In its wake, forty Indian towns—160,000 bushels of corn and beans—tens of thousands of fruit

trees lay ruined; and not a savage could be found throughout the regions, where terror reigned supreme before.

The results of the expedition were important beyond expectation. The Tory and Indian power broken, American spirit blossomed anew; American armies released from two foes concentrated their aim and energy on one, in the front; backwoods' settlers rescued and guaranteed from Indian fagot, torch and tomahawk, believed again in America and America's struggle, and kindled anew the spirit of independence on the frontier, as ardent and determined as that on the coast; a pathway for immediate settlement and civilization into the ancient fields of the foe was opened; a rearward channel of commerce and communication was cut, a path for progress was blazed—a new tie uniting Pennsylvania and New York was created, a new force in forming the "United Colonies of America."

Congress shook off its lethargy. Its delegates, generally the inferior of those of the old Congress of '75 and '6, were fired with a zeal like unto those who declared three years before that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." Many of the members of those immortal Congresses were now officers in the field. Sullivan himself was then a delegate from New Hampshire. Washington and others of the first Congress were now gallant warriors.

The Congress of '79 now realized the great importance of the expedition, whose project staggered them—the expedition they so reluctantly ordered and so sparingly financed, fed, supported and maintained. They agreed with Washington that it was the most brilliant event and campaign

of 1779. They voted the thanks of America to those who planned and executed it. They declared and appointed a day of thanksgiving and prayer to God for our deliverance from the butchering foe, for our ridance of that foe, for our revival of hope and courage and all it meant. America rejoiced. The viper, the foe nursed on her bosom, was dead. Through it all Lancaster's gallant Hand rode at the head.

In these days when selfish ambition is so generally the first impulse of the mind, and patriotism a secondary matter—in these days, when there is a growing tendency to lie down upon and live on the Government, how refreshing it is to read of the sacrifice and unselfishness of the men of old, of the heroes of the infant days of our nation—of the fathers of the Revolution. How many men out of a hundred to-day can be found who would volunteer to arise from the enervating ease and luxury of modern life, and for country's sake, take up the hardships and danger of an expedition into a savage-infested wilderness, a pathless jungle; and with no equipment except such as Hand and Sullivan had? How many men of substance and estate would drop selfish ambition and rally to the crisis of their country?

Be not deceived—the spirit of our people toward their country has changed. Unselfish interest in public affairs is dying, or at least until the present stir, was dying. The franchise is hardly appreciated. Many who do appreciate it are discouraged in its use. This is not, to-day, more than a government by two-thirds of the people in any instance and a government by less than half the people during most of the time. Out of 47,000 vot-

ers to-day in our own county it is only in the greatest of struggles that 30,000 vote, and ordinarily only 20,000 or even 15,000 are the plebescite. This is less than half—frequently only a third. When a people do not appreciate the franchise—one of their greatest privileges and one requiring the least outlay of time and no expense to speak of—how can it be expected that in duties requiring hardship and danger to life and limb there will be ready response?

This is a day of unrest—a large mass of people mistrust those who represent them—there is a feeling that the Government is weak—that there are powers, financial and industrial that can defy the constituted authority and laugh its decrees to scorn. And from the weak results—the vicious results—the humorous results—of some of these decrees and the action of certain giant defendants since those decrees were pronounced, there is ground for this popular mistrust and ridicule. God give us men as of old—Joshuas, as in ancient Israel—Washingtons, Sullivans and Hands. God rid us, purge us, of the cowards masquerading as men, in high places, who fail to do right because they fear those forces in America to-day which can and do rise above our Government, and hold it with their iron hands, in a grasp of death, till its genius and vitality are paralyzed and its very life-blood drips from the clutch of their myriad-fingered tentacles.

GEN. HAND AS A CHURCHMAN.

Rev. George Israel Browne spoke as follows on "Gen. Hand as a Churchman":

Rev. Browne prefaced his remarks by saying, "Many eyes have looked

upon the same scene that meets your gaze to-day. Eyes of stranger, born on distant shores, eyes of native and of friend.

"The same scene, yet not the same; the same rocks, the same river, but the waters have flown swiftly, as well as the years, and the trees have grown slowly, in endless succession."

Here by this "rocky ford" for long centuries the original Americans lived their simple lives of savagery and barbarism, swayed by all the primitive needs, the basic emotions, the need to provide food, to guard against the cold, "winter and rough weather under the greenwood tree."

The sway of the Indian has passed with all its romance, pathos and cruelty. Their tribes were caught at a disadvantage in the race for development.

Two centuries ago there came into these valleys, among these hills, along these streams, a new race. Many and mixed were the motives that led them, but never absent from these motives was the strong urge of some religious memory, purpose or hope.

One hundred and thirty-eight years ago a young man joined the settlers and inhabitants already at home among the fair fields of Lancaster county. In character and training he was not only good fruit of the stock and culture that produced him, but a promise and a prophecy of things to come, of things that the race was to do and to be.

Edward Hand, from Kings county, Ireland, had been both surgeon and ensign in the Royal Irish Regiment of Foot. After accompanying his regiment to Fort Pitt, he resigned his commission and was regularly discharged from the service.

He seems at once to have become

a member of historical old St. James' parish. Arriving here in 1774, he plunged at once into the full responsibilities of true citizenship.

In the very next year, 1775, the church records show us that he subscribed £3 for repairs to the belfry and church, as well as replacing the pulpit cloth and his subscription was among the largest.

These old vestry minutes of St. James' Church are a most significant and invaluable possession, they tell us much.

Soon he was elected to the vestry. In those days every man present signed the minutes of every session; they showed an unusual sense of dignity and responsibility of their office.

The signature of Edward Hand constantly appears, and once when absent he took the trouble to sign a sentence of approval to action taken without him. We find him with Jasper Yeates, of moneys given to the church in 1791.

The whole tradition of his personality, the tone and atmosphere of his letters, many of which have been preserved for us, indicate a wholesomeness of soul, a whole-heartedness of life, for which we may well be grateful, and of which it becomes us to be proud. A pleasing and inspiring character full of force and fire, as well as high resolve.

Again we find him leading a dance of merriment with the Indian allies in a moment of relaxation from the stern dangers of war. They speak more than once of his splendid horsemanship.

Washington trusted and respected him and writes to congratulate him upon "his truly happy situation in Lancaster."

When we think and speak of him as

a churchman we do not confine our thoughts simply to his membership in the Episcopal Church.

Appreciate and love, as he may have undoubtedly done (for those old churchmen were uncompromising in their loyalty), the classic beauty of the "Book of Common Prayer," and the noble dignity of its Liturgy, yet he could not have been a bigoted churchman here in America.

No, coming from Ireland, joining England's Church in the Colonies, fighting England's king and armies, he must have sought and sensed an inner, farther truth and good beyond all appearance, seized a golden thread of hope out of the present confusion.

He was, first of all, a Christian before he was a churchman; the first is the inclusive word, and so he did not wholly deny, we may well believe, fellowship with his compatriots from old Donegal, from Willow Street, from Old Trinity, from Heller's or Muddy Creek.

No, thank God, he must have been too big to have permitted the difference to obscure entirely the essential and fundamental unity upon one heavenly King and Master of men.

For what does it mean to catch the full meaning of Christ and fairly serve his Church and kingdom?

What does it signify, to be in any real sense both a "Christian" and a "Churchman"?

First of all, it must mean loyalty, loyalty to an organic ideal, to a mission, to an inheritance, to a future. It means "to endure as seeing Him who is invisible." To be a witness to the truth, to "the faith that is in us," to bear witness to liberty, to the rights of a sovereign people, to the vesting that beckons to the people of God, to the hope that inspires and sustains

those who march steadfastly "towards that one, far-off divine event towards which the whole creation moves," of which all the poets and prophets speak.

There have always been (those) others who have pursued quite the opposite course, even in the garb and uniform of friends, as well as open foes.

Who profess no faith, who own no hope, who serve no cause, who have killed the prophets since the world began.

I confess that I am amazed at the numbers and strength of the traitors and foes to every new and true course in history. The great host of the men who fail to see or accept, who oppose, who doubt, who refuse, who deny, who hate and plot, who pull back rather than lead ahead.

General Hand was second in command under General Sullivan against the Six Nations in Western New York.

There were the green-coated soldiers of the American Royal regiments, under Col. Johnson. There were false friends close to Washington himself.

Not to be like these but to be a true "churchman" in this high and catholic sense is to march ahead joyously with the God of history.

Here to-day we celebrate the insight, the faith of the patriot and every age has need of these farsighted, high-minded men, not faltering, slow and doubting, but those who dare to lead where any dare to follow.

The traitors, spies, laggards of history roll up a melancholy total.

Their race is not died out, and the foes of man are the foes of God and the future.

His servants, on the contrary, serve Him when they serve their race, His

people and the unborn generations. As General Hand did by his loyalty, his allegiance to the best things, his choice and ministry as soldier, doctor, patriot, "Churchman," by his steadfastness to ideals.

The true "Churchman" is the soldier of Christ in His unseen warfare against night and ignorance, all that retards, decays, degrades, His triumph.

In Athens of old traitors within the walls held up polished shields to the sun as signals to the Persian foes without, the enemies of all that Greece held dear.

The Col. Butlers, of Wyoming, the Col. Johnsons, of the long house, the Benedict Arnolds, the Charles Lees, the Conways and their friends seem a mighty host. At every crisis of history we are filled with chagrin and fear. As we watch them will we come to see that "they that be with us are more than they that be with them?"

The reckless hate and opposition and the savage treachery of those who hated and feared the new nation then being born and strove to strangle it in its cradle found confronting them still larger hosts of Edward Hands, Anthony Waynes, Clinton Schuylers and their brothers, and these were the conquering ones.

Always we shall need their like in every generation in our country, State and Nation. May God not refuse to raise them up for us or we refuse to hear them when they appear.

Three dark sisters of night and hate plot like the witches in Macbeth against their fair inheritance our forefathers have bequeathed to us.

In their deep witchcraft, striving to bewitch our people, to becloud their minds, to delude their judgment

and destroy their faith and hope, to undermine the foundations of the liberty for which Edward Hand fought, to overthrow the very structure of the great church of humanity which he served by definite allegiance.

These three dead sisters spinning in the dark and leading the men to call "the fair, foul" and the "foul, fair" are Plutocracy, Anarchy and Special Privilege; and the anarchy of conscious purpose is not half so dangerous as the anarchy of faithlessness and inefficiency, of moral flabbiness, the stagnant inertia of a visionless soul.

General Washington writes to Edward Hand at "Rocky Ford," congratulating him on his retreat from active life and he says, "Such retirement is only adapted to the few who possess sufficient knowledge of the world to see its follies and resist its vanities. He who acts thus may well bear within him a tranquil mind."

These two men, "Good churchmen" loth, had fought the good fight together; they knew, trusted and understood each other. Let us try to understand them. We have entered into this inheritance, let us preserve it in our turn for the generations yet unborn. Let us beware lest we betray it and thereby betray both the course of Christ and that future church towards which we strive, and our hearts learn and yearn that larger hope that beckons us onward. That future commonwealth of men free-born, new-born brothers of the highest that men can dream or hope to be, and of which Washington and Hand were in their day and generation the prophets and pioneers as well as the soldiers and servants.

PRESENTATION OF TABLET.

The presentation of the tablet was made by Mr. W. U. Hensel, who spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Mayor and Fellow Townsmen:

It was the happy lot of Lancaster to supply to the cause of the war for American independence not only the illustrious soldier who was so long at the elbow of Washington, in council and in camp, but many others whose names are scarcely less famous and their deeds quite as heroic. Without invidious discrimination there may be recalled the civil and military record of the gifted Ross, of honorable lineage, high in professional rank, fearless in the assertion of his countrymen's rights and efficient in securing them. Nor is less dim the lustre that shines about the name of Henry, whose dauntless ardor as a boy led him across the trackless wilderness that stretched between Detroit and his Lancaster home, and again impelled him to join the hazardous Quebec expeditions, reaching Canada on his seventeenth birthday. His narrative of that wondrous march became an early American classic, because, like Caesar, he wrote his own commentaries; like Xenophon, he described an army's retreat with the pen of a master historian; and he could say with the wandering Æneas—all of which I saw, and part of which I was.

It is likewise the high distinction of Lancaster city and county that throughout that great struggle of the colonies for liberty, begun with misgivings and prosecuted so long in discouragement, no pronounced element of her composite citizenship, racial and religious, faltered or turned tail. Names that tell of Irish an-

cestry—to which race patriotism is a poem and fighting is a fashion—English Episcopal like Shippen and Atlee, and the Moravian Henry; and Welsh, such as Grubb, Evans and Williams; Huguenots, like the Ferees, Lefevres and Lightners; Germans, Lutherans and Reformed, like Slaymaker and Zantzinger, Kuhn and Snyder, Weaver and Klotz, Hubley and Hoffnagle, Bausman, Ziegler and DeHaas—grim and gritty Scotch, passed through north of Irland, like the Patersons and Porters, Lowery, Crawford and Sullivan, Conyngham, Thompson, Boyd, Clark, Watson, Hamilton, Clemson and Steele, Whiteside and McConnell—All with hundreds of others no less notable, commingle in the story of Lancaster county in the Revolution. Under the old oaks of Donegal and beneath the wide-spreading branches of the giant walnuts that shade Pequea Church were breathed the vows of apostolic devotion; and from the far northeast, where the gray crags lift their ancient battlements above the forests of Brecknock, there blazed a trail of fire across the country to the rocky ramparts of the lower Susquehanna.

In the directories of Martie and Drumore, Little Britain and Colerain, one can read to-day the names on the company rolls they mustered into freedom's cause nearly one hundred and forty years ago.

To the honor of all these, and to memory of their deeds, the fidelity of the Historical Society of Lancaster County and the generosity of its friends have contributed to erect a fit monument in a fit place. Thrice memorable—for nature made here a setting and a scene that in themselves are a shrine for heroes; the rugged grandeur of these cliffs and the

graceful beauty of the flowers that wreath them, tell at once of fortitude and sentiment; here, too, Hand himself lived and died, honored as a soldier, respected as a statesman and beloved as a citizen; and here, in the shadow of this rock and on the waters of this river, our greatest inventor, Robert Fulton, made his boyish experiments.

So now we come with uncovered head, with song and story, but with banners of our city, Commonwealth and county full high advanced, to pay this tribute to the fathers and to the worth of what they did. Too little known and too seldom noted; less often told and taught, may this enduring tablet, framed in the living rock, serve to remind coming generations of their blood-bought heritage, sealed with a sincere and unselfish patriotism that had to solve the problems of peace as vexatious as those of war. To the custody of the city of Lancaster and of its park authorities, we confidently commit its keeping; and to those who come after us we commend the story it tells, to all time:

On this green bank, by this soft stream,
We set to-day a votive stone;
That memory may their deed redeem,
When, like our sires, our sons are
gone.

ACCEPTANCE OF TABLET.

Mayor F. B. McClain was present to accept the tablet on behalf of the city, and he spoke as follows:

Mr. Hensel, members of the Lancaster City and County Historical Society and fellow citizens: A distinguished writer has said, that "History is philosophy teaching by example." If this is true, then the very acme of the

educational influence of history is achieved in the character of work that has been done in the past and is being done on this patriotic and long-to-be-remembered occasion, by our local historical organization, in providing visible and imperishable commemoration in granite and bronze of historic events and historic personages.

The Lancaster City and County Historical Society deserves far more than simple commendation for the activity it has unflinchingly displayed in preserving the historic traditions with which our city and county abounds. After years of effort to arouse a popular appreciation of its useful and patriotic work, success has at last been achieved, and to-day the whole community exhibits enthusiastic interest.

The policy of our local historical society for the past several years has been to hold at least one outdoor celebration each year in commemoration of some event of great importance in the past history of our city and county or to do honor to the name of some individual related to us by either birth or adoption, who rendered distinguished, helpful service, no matter what the line of that service, to our city, county, State or nation.

The historical society has chosen well in selecting as the subject of its patriotic expression this year that great soldier, statesman and citizen, General Hand, the story of whose life, in all its varied and important activities, we have listened to this afternoon from the eloquent lips of the speakers who have preceded me. Under the circumstances, it would be only tautology for me to attempt to speak of the work or worth of General Hand, and I will epitomize my appreciation of him by saying, ideal as a citizen, a

leader in his chosen profession, wise at the counsel table, forceful in the forum, fearless on the field, the historian ranks him deservedly among the great men of his time.

In the hurry and bustle of our strenuous twentieth century life, we are prone to give attention only to things practical and of the present, and show an unmindfulness of the wonderful achievements which marked the early days of our country's life, and of the part played by the men whose mighty intellects, strong hands and dauntless courage consummated, as well as those who in later years preserved, the greatest work of empire building the world has ever known.

It is through the medium of organizations such as the Lancaster County Historical Society that the memory of great men and great events can best be perpetuated. May the great, useful, patriotic and unselfish work of that society in this community continue unlessened. May the spirit of historic celebration and historic culture increase and exert a wider influence with each succeeding year, in order that the coming generation may be inculcated with a proper appreciation of, and be given an object lesson in happenings, inspiring and patriotic, in the history of their State and Nation, with particular relation to this good old shire town of Lancaster and its surrounding villages, boroughs and broad acres.

And now, Mr. Hensel, and members of the Lancaster County Historical Society, I accept, in the name of the city of Lancaster, the beautiful tablet, which we dedicate to-day, and promise to ever vigilantly and reverently guard and preserve this eloquent reminder of that worthy descendant of that

fearless, fighting race, who have come to these shores from the North of Ireland, and who, in America, have proved themselves to be in all things, save the mere accident of birth, as American as the Americans themselves, Lancaster county's adopted and distinguished son, General Edward Hand.

THE HAND FAMILY.

**Descendants in Kansas Have His Bust
Placed in Continental Hall,
Washington, D. C.**

The fame of General Edward Hand, enhanced so much by the recent local historical celebration, is by no means limited to this city of his longtime residence. Out in Ottawa, Kansas, there is a "General Edward Hand" Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The Kansas State organization of that body of patriotic women, at a cost of \$500, one year ago, placed a marble bust of Lancaster's most distinguished soldier in the D. A. R. new Memorial Continental Hall in Washington, D. C.

That bust was made in Italy, by Preston Powers, who worked from a portrait such as was exhibited here last week, being a replica by Persico, the Italian artist, who came to Lancaster only after Hand's death, and while here painted portraits of and for Dr. Jasper Hand, son of the General. This son's branch of the Hand family, having moved westward, was not immediately represented at the recent celebration, but has been heard from in connection with it.

It will be remembered that Hand had three sons: John, the eldest of them and fifth child, died of suicide at "Rockford," aged twenty-five. Dr. Jasper, next child, died, a practicing physician, at Hillsboro, Highland

county, Ohio, in 1828, aged forty-four. He lived for a time in Lancaster and had some difficulty obtaining an early practice, as even after his father's death he sought appointment as a ship's surgeon on an American vessel outfitting for Calcutta.

He left six children, one of whom, his eldest son, Edward, was a physician, third in the line of his family's profession. The other children in order were John, Katharine, Sarah, Margaret and Mary. Of these Margaret visited her Lancaster relatives, the Rogers family, years ago. She married Dr. W. W. Dawson, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 16, 1883; her husband survived her, but is now deceased. For ten years she was a conspicuous member of the Ohio State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and Children, and wrought in its behalf with her hand and purse, with voice and pen. She was its first vice president, and her decease was the subject of a notable memorial meeting and evoked many touching tributes.

Her niece, Mrs. Jephthah Davis, a great-granddaughter of General Hand, lives in Ottawa, Kansas, and is a prominent Daughter of the Revolution and Vice Regent. To her is due the name of her ancestor attaching to the Chapter there and the bust at Washington—which it is hoped to exhibit at the Portraiture Exhibition here in November.

Among the guests last Friday, late to arrive and coming unexpectedly without the knowledge of the Reception Committee, was Mrs. Edward Rogers Hopkins, nee Burke, of Philadelphia. She is the widow of W. W. Hopkins' only son. She was accompanied by her only child, a lad of about twelve, bearing his father's name. As stated in the published Hand geneal-

ogy, this youth is the only lineal descendant of both Edward Hand and George Ross, having the blood of both in his veins. His grandmother was a great-granddaughter of Hand and his grandfather a great-great-grandson of Ross; no other offspring of their union survives.

ACCOUNT OF B. C. ATLEE, TREASURER OF HAND COMMITTEE.

Receipts.

Receipts\$377.00

Expenditures.

Iroquois Band\$ 42.00
 Conestoga Traction Company.. 22.70
 W. Y. Haldy & Sons..... 200.00
 L. B. Herr & Son 47.11
 Haldy & Sons 62.28

Total\$374.09

Balance on Hand\$ 2.91

Additional receipts\$ 6.00

Balance\$ 8.91

Intelligencer, printing,\$ 5.00

Present balance\$ 3.91

The foregoing is a correct account of the funds passing through my hands.

BENJ. C. ATLEE.

September 30, 1912.

Early Lancaster Artists

JOHN JAY LIBHART

Merchant, Druggist, Judge and Artist.

The ancestors of John Jay Libhart emigrated to America about the year 1728, and settled in York county, then on the frontier of Pennsylvania civilization, in or near the village of Hellam. His father, Henry Liebhart, was an educated man, and received, in the year 1800, from Governor McKean, appointment as Justice of the Peace, which he held and exercised for a number of years, attending also to his farm, until 1812, when he sold out and removed to Marietta, Lancaster county, with his family, two daughters and three sons, of whom the subject of this memoir was the youngest, born in 1806.

Having built a large brick house on the corner of Second and Gay streets, he engaged in the mercantile business, about 1814-15, but was not able to hold out against the panic, consequent upon the wild speculation of that period, which swept over the town, and he lost all his means, like many others, and became bankrupt.

John Jay, the son, thus early thrown upon his own resources, soon developed his artistic and mechanical talents, and was able to assist his father in this extremity by ornamental sign painting, gilding, etc. Already developing a precocious talent for portraiture, it was told of him that when a mere child he would sketch with pen or pencil and produce some striking likenesses. He was notably self-

taught, being entirely uninstructed in the art until Arthur Armstrong, then painting portraits, noticing his natural talent, gave him some lessons in perspective and coloring, and encouraged him to direct his efforts to excel in the line of portraiture. His father being in reduced circumstances when John Jay was about twelve years old, the boy had not the advantages of an early education, only attending two sessions at an Academy in York. But, being ambitious to learn, he soon acquired a superior knowledge of various subjects, and by his keen perceptions easily mastered any line of thought he wished to pursue. Having now diligently studied his art and had due practice, he already obtained some patronage locally. Upon the advice of friends, he proceeded to Harrisburg, where the Legislature was in session, and obtained sittings from the Governor and many members of the Legislature. Among the number he painted a portrait of Governor Joseph Hiester, of Pennsylvania. He also painted portraits at Lebanon and at home about this time, besides doing much work in drawing and painting natural history subjects for illustrating scientific works of the late Prof. S. S. Haldeman, who was his contemporary and lifelong friend.

His talents were not confined to painting; he exhibited a strong mechanical tendency, and, having executed some orders to draw vignettes and engrave plates on metal to print bank notes, he performed creditably and satisfactorily the work assigned him, and upon request of his patrons printed the notes upon a press which he built himself. Besides this work, he executed orders for various wood and metal plates, billheads, etc., and cut many steel punches and dies of

various kinds. In this latter work he improved upon his predecessors by cutting the letters deeper, thus exhibiting a bolder and more permanent impression in the wood or metal upon which they were used. He engraved a note for Gen. Simon Cameron's bank in Middletown, the design being an eagle grasping a shield. The Marietta Pilot, 1813, later the Pioneer (1826) had on its first page as a vignette the cut of a steamboat, drawn and engraved by Libhart.

He taught a class in drawing and sketching in the academy of the late Prof. James P. Wickersham at Marietta in or about the year the Professor was elected the first Superintendent of Public Schools in Lancaster county. In earlier life he had a strong taste for the study of natural history and began a collection of specimens of all branches of that science, and soon had accumulated enough birds, mammals, reptiles, fishes and minerals to form a museum of no mean proportions, which attracted the attention of many lovers of nature and men of tastes similar to his own. This collection was finally dispersed, and he donated a portion of it to the Linnaean Society of Lancaster County, where it is still to be seen.

His tastes were manifold, and after his many efforts in art study in middle age, he was drawn to the cultivation of fruit; when his trees bore fine specimens of pears, apples, peaches, etc., his artistic tastes again manifested themselves, and he drew and painted many exquisite pictures of them.

He did not turn his attention seriously to sculpture, but at one time performed some modeling in clay and wax and produced figures that attracted some attention. He was,

moreover, and ardent admirer of the greatest of modern sculptors, Antonio Canova, and he named his eldest son for him.

About this period he was persuaded to construct some artificial limbs, none at this time being made in the United States. Seeing that those imported from France were imperfect in the knee joint, he invented a joint hinge that very nearly imitated the natural articulation, and enabled the wearer to walk with an elastic, instead of a jerky and halting, step. His attention being drawn to the cultivation of the silk worm and production of raw silk, he invented a reel to expedite the reeling of the minute threads from the cocoons and spinning them at once into the shape required for the looms.

In his mechanical moods he constructed several guns and an extremely sensitive scale to weigh minute parts, and in the several efforts of this mechanical handicraft he made most of his own tools and worked without patterns or templates.

As these various departures from the art he at first pursued no doubt detracted from his success as a portrait painter, his talent enabled him to resume his brush and palette and produce as good work as before. Indeed, up to the time his health failed, and particularly his sight, he painted some pictures of natural objects, as well as portraits, which were very creditable to his reputation.

He loved music; studied it to some extent, and acquired sufficient proficiency to be able to instruct bands and orchestra; he was able to play tolerably upon several instruments himself.

He was, withal, an extremely modest man, never vaunting his talents

nor obtruding his ideas upon others or non-sympathetic people, but content to follow his own course to a conclusion. He spoke of his own work, even to his children, so rarely that our collection of much of it is vague and necessarily more in the nature of reminiscences than exact knowledge. So very indifferent to praise of his own acquirements was he that we feel sure could he revise these reminiscences he would deprecate much we have praised, and claim no particular credit for his own skill.

Mr. Libhart upon the death of Dr. Glatz, of Marietta, was appointed postmaster, and held this position for two years. He also succeeded Dr. Glatz in the drug business by purchasing his store, and continued in this business until his death.

In 1867 he was appointed an Associate Judge for the Courts of this county, and continued in office for five years. Judge Libhart filled nearly all the borough offices of Marietta—those of Burgess, Councilman and School Director—for a term of sixteen years. He was also an early and active member of the free school system of Lancaster county.

So, following him through life, we find his distinctive trait is ever a love of art, even when he was, from necessity, engaged in the more humble occupations of life. Though we can not but admire the versatility of his genius, it is to be regretted that he did not confine himself more specially to the art he at first embraced. He could have produced and left work that would have been worthy the criticism of a connoisseur.

His immediate contemporaries are all dead now, and that his works are almost forgotten or unknown to the present generation is in a great meas-

ure consequent upon his own modesty and the neglect of his heirs to preserve his works and not suffer them to be consigned to oblivion.

Appendix.

Partial list of paintings, portraits, crayon drawings, sketches and natural history subjects by John Jay Libhart:

"Defeat and Death of Gen. Braddock." Largest of his works. Figures life size, including Washington on horseback and officers on ground surrounding the mortally wounded General.

"Death of Holofernes." Judith has decapitated him, and the maid holds the sack for the reception of the bloody head.

"Napoleon Crossing the Alps." First campaign in Italy.

"Immolation of a Greek Lady by Turkish Soldier." From Greek War of Independence.

"Moor Carrying Off a Christian Lady Prisoner." Moor on horseback, with lady on saddle bow.

Children feeding swan.

Two young spaniels at play.

Crayon sketch, in colors, of Hunter's Lake, Lycoming county.

Group of Pin-tail ducks.

Wall-eyed pike, Susquehanna salmon.

Portraits of Melchoir Brenneman, Lady Isabel, Joseph C. Rinehart, M. D.; Susan Rinehart Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. John S. Brenneman.

Portraits of his wives: First wife, Harriet Goodman; second wife, Annie L. Rinehart; daughters, Kate and Annie; a miniature of himself.

AARON ESHLEMAN

Towards the end of the eighteenth century and at the beginning of the nineteenth, painted, in England, Reynolds, Romney, Lawrence. After them, in America, painted Gilbert Stuart. After Gilbert Stuart painted Eichholtz; after Eichholtz painted Bannade; after Bannade painted Aaron Eshleman. These men, our local portrait painters, from Eichholtz on, could no more get away from the influence of Gilbert Stuart than can those so-called ones now, in our own time, rise above that of John Sargent—Sargent who now holds in the world of painting that place which was once Stuart's.

If it can be said of a great modern, short story writer, "He was the first to make vulgarity art," then we can surely say in speaking of Stuart: "He was the first to raise confectionaries into the realm of talented painting."

All of Stuart's followers, from Eichholtz to Eshleman, have copied his surfaces and his cloying sweetnesss, missing the greater things which make his art, at times, more or less real. This, of course—this copying of the lesser traits of the great—happens in all ages. See how the disciples of Sargent can imitate his technique. The copied brown tone does not make a Rembrandt any more than the copied violet shadow and pale orange high-light does a Monet. The genius of the great is always securely hidden from the imitator, behind its obvious characteristics.

The so-called artist (or band of artists), who follows through his career some other man's work and gives it nothing of himself should, if he has the courage, after realizing his state, become an artisan, or an idler. He does for art far more by laying aside his tools than he will ever do for it in the imitation of others.

Imitation not only spoils the general appreciation of the best in art, but, in the end, does away with the real personality of the imitator, and the losing of personality, whatever that personality may be—spiritual, material, morbid, sensual, aesthetic, means the end of personal creation, the only thing which, after all, counts in music, literature, sculpture, or painting.

Stuart was one of the smaller of the "little masters." His followers, those we are considering, with the probable exception of Eicholtz, were not artists, for the word artist, when applied to those who have painted, should call up in our minds the names Monet, Goya, and our own Americans—John Twachtman and George Luke, at least.

And now, after what we can hardly call a preface, for Aaron Eshleman.

The material for either a biographical sketch of Eshleman, or a critical one of his art, is small. Few canvases by him remain, probably he did not paint many. Few known happenings in his life can now be gathered, but these events, slight and confused as they are, suggest, when compared to the paintings, that he gave most of his energies to life rather than to his art. Slightness of real material, however, in writing a biography or art criticism should not discourage. Biography being usually written by those obsessed in favor for or in ridicule of the subject disregards real facts. Great art criticism can use as

easily an Eshleman canvas as a Phidias marble for its *raison d'être*—in this it is only the personal view of which counts. A paradox, perhaps. But, remember, my material is small, and mere size or length in a work of painting or literature has a subtle, but sure, effect. Notice sometime when passing through the galleries of the Metropolitan Museum of Art the crowd before "The Horse Fair" by Rosa Bonheur, and tht in front of Monet's "Boy With the Sword." My aim is to please!

Eshleman's early life was spent in Lancaster. His father was proprietor of "The Fountain Inn." Aaron was born in the year 1827, and, after his remaining canvases, one landscape learned of his early life—he kept an inn of his own, called "The Cross Keys." His wife's name was Sarah Demuth. These few facts and three remaininv canvases, one landscape and two portraits, are all the authentic material at hand.

Facts concerning people are rarely as interesting to us as gossip; because gossip, being more or less personal, must always be related to romance, and hence, in capable hands, sometimes rises into the sphere of art.

After Aaron had an inn of his own and a wife, it is said, he grew dissatisfied. Although before having these he thought that if he could only possess them, and also paint, happiness would be assured. To possess this or that, money, love, fame, and then write, paint or play, has been the dream of many—of all, perhaps. One must grow old, or have faith in the great one in art, before he can believe that the only happiness for the artist is in art; in these fierce, almost exalted, moments of creation, when he can say

to himself, "It is well," lies his only happiness.

Eshleman, judging from his canvases, knew no fiery moments of creation. His lack of ability to paint, or lack of success in the business of the inn, or even the more personal troubles, caused him to dabble into many experiences, experiences in which he either sought mental relief or the hope of finding himself.

About 1857 he went to Kentucky—if there was a Kentucky in 1857. However, he left his wife and two children in Lancaster. In this act he can claim kinship with many artists and some geniuses. If one have great imagination and can forget his canvases they can hear him talking to Shakespeare (a genius, G. B. Shaw, notwithstanding), or Wagner, let us say, on the subject of "The Influence of Domestic Felicity Over Personal Art."

His wife, after receiving news from him of his whereabouts, decided to follow him to the South. Aaron on her arrival had completely disappeared; completely and finally. Nothing was ever heard of him after this. There is a vague rumor among the people who still remember Aaron Eshleman that he was drowned in the Mississippi river. A rather exciting life, when one thinks of it, if only he had allowed some of this excitement to get into his paintings.

These few facts and stray tales, one hopelessly intertwined with the other, are all that can be gathered. Of his art (you will see it for yourselves in the coming exhibition) I will not write.

If I have in any way reached for the laurels of Boswell in this paper, it shall not be said that I've even glanced at those of the inimitable, both in style and aesthetic criticism, Walter Pater!

Jacob Eshleman Warfel, Painter.

This promising artist, the son of John and Maria Warfel, was born in Paradise township, Lancaster county, on July 21, 1826. He developed a natural inclination towards art at an early age; so much so, indeed, that his youthful efforts in drawing and painting drew the attention both of Sully and Armstrong, from both of whom he took instructions, and by whose advice he greatly profited.

He painted both in oil and water colors with equal success. As is the case with most young artists, portraits and landscapes came from his brush. His early efforts were full of high promise, and those best qualified to estimate his abilities felt assured that in time his name would stand high in the role of our native artists.

His progress in his chosen profession was both rapid and steady, and the prospect of reaching a lasting place among Pennsylvania artists unusually flattering. Unfortunately, these early promises were not realized. His health failed him, and he fell a victim to that dread destroyer, consumption, which ended his career on June 2, 1855.

For a time he practiced his art in the South, in the city of Richmond, Va. Whether he went South because of his failing health is not known, but some of his work while there ranks among his most successful efforts. It is to be regretted that so few particulars of his personal and artistic career have been preserved.

It is not known how many speci-

mens of his skill are in existence, or where most of them are. His niece, Miss Jessie F. Warfel, of Lancaster, has four oil paintings from his brush, namely:

1. A portrait of the artist's brother, the late Hon. John B. Warfel, at the age of nineteen years.

2. A large fruit picture in oil.

3 and 4. Two heads, in oil; one painted in 1839, when he was only thirteen years of age, and said to have been his first effort in portraiture.

5. Portrait in oil of Jacob Eshleman.

6. Portrait in oil of Mary (Brackbill) Eshleman. Both these latter are in the possession of Silas K. Eshleman, grandson of the pair.

7. Portrait in oil of Daniel Gibbons (1775-1853), noted for his efforts in behalf of escaping slaves on their way to Canada.

8. A portrait of Hannah W. Gibbons, wife of the foregoing Daniel Gibbons. This picture was only partially painted by Mr. Warfel, having been completed in later years by Isaac L. Williams.

Both Nos. 7 and 8 are owned by Mrs. Marianna G. Brubaker.

Doubtless still other pictures from the brush of Mr. Warfel could be found in the rural neighborhood where the greater part of his life was passed.

Minutes of the October Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 4, 1912.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, with a good attendance.

The librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound volumes—"Early Man in South America," from Bureau of American Ethnology; History of Chester County (by purchase).

Magazines and pamphlets—Historical Society of Frankford—for 1911; Annals of Iowa; Penn-Germania for August; North Carolina Historical Society; "The Border Hearth," from the author, William Chandler; "The Minerals of Lancaster County," from Prof. H. H. Beck; three pamphlets of "Founders' Memorial," Bellevue Presbyterian Church, from W. U. Hensel; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of New York Public Library; Lebanon County Historical Society; framed picture of Thaddeus Stevens, from Mrs. J. D. Pyott; number of old utensile, from George W. Brown, printer, Lancaster, including bayonet and scabbard, old thimble, corn husker, egg beater and miscellaneous papers.

The committee having charge of the General Hand celebration presented its report, giving a complete review of the observance, together with a financial statement. The report was accepted.

A report was also presented by the joint committees arranging for the por-

traiture exhibition, through Mr. W. U. Hensel, the report being as follows:

Your joint committees to arrange for the historical study and public exhibition illustrating the evolution of portraiture in Lancaster county respectfully report that its work is progressing most satisfactorily and is receiving very general patronage and encouragement. A series of papers on Lancaster county artists is being presented at the successive meetings of the Historical Society and will be published. A large number of portraits in oil, water colors, miniatures, busts and silhouettes have been offered to the committee, and representative selections therefrom are being made. An exhaustive catalogue of subjects, artists and so forth is in course of preparation, and will be published in time for the exhibition, which, as heretofore announced, will be held about November 10th to 25th. After consultation with the authorities of the Iris Clubhouse, it was found that the unexpected demands for wall and hanging space, the impracticability of interfering with the use of the Iris Clubhouse for the length of time required to assemble and prepare the exhibit, for the display thereof to the general public, and for removing the same, render it almost impracticable to occupy the Clubhouse for this purpose. Mr. F. W. Woolworth kindly put at the service of your committees the sixth and seventh floors of his new building, which are reached by elevators from both North Queen and North Christian streets, and which are spacious and well lighted, and can be readily adapted for the purposes of the exposition. It has, therefore, been concluded to occupy them, and due public announcement will be made of the final arrangements for the exposition,

Mrs. B. F. Barr was elected to membership, and the following names proposed: Samuel R. Fraim, 551 North Lime street, this city; Miss Bertha L. Cochran, 542 West Chestnut street, this city; Harry H. Shenck, Manheim.

Another series of papers on early Lancaster artists was read, as follows: John Jay Libhart by Antonio C. Libhart; Aaron Ehrleman by C. B. Demuth, and Jacob Eshleman Warfel, by Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer.

Mr. D. B. Landis submitted a paper containing a history of the Cedar Hill Seminary.

Adjournment.

ISAAC L. WILLIAMS, ARTIST AND PORTRAIT
PAINTER.

BENJAMIN WEST HENRY, A LANCASTER ARTIST.

LEON VON OSSKO.

JASPER GREEN, ILLUSTRATOR.

W. SANFORD MASON, ARTIST.

WILLIAM PORTER STEELE.

MINUTES OF NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XVI. NO. 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.

1912.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1912.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

ISAAC L. WILLIAMS, ARTIST AND PORTRAIT
PAINTER.

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Isaac L. Williams, Artist and Portrait Painter.

As the subject of my sketch is not found mentioned in any of the encyclopedias or journals at present extant, it was necessary to collect the data here gathered from relatives and personal friends of him and from the works he left as testimonials of himself and his life, and in my butterfly-bee-like flitting hither and thither for knowledge and information of my story I am indebted to a number of good people of our city, as well as some few of other cities, and to one who has adjourned to that distant city from which no traveler has yet returned (I refer to Mr. H. C. Burrowes, who, just a few days before his last illness, gave me most helpful information and the privilege to examine the portraits of his renowned father and dear mother, as done by Mr. Williams, the subject of our conference and of my sketch. We met him on Grant street, on the pavement of the Woolworth building, as we were just starting on our way to his home. We owe him thanks for information which probably would not otherwise have been received.) I wish to make special acknowledgment to Miss Clark, who accompanied me on my various tours of portrait inspection, as well as for information concerning them; also to Miss Holbrook, Mr. Diffenderffer and Mr. Hensel for help thus received. Mr. Diffenderffer, who knew Mr. Williams personally, and watched him

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daily at his work, very kindly gave me his personal recollections. These I shall make use of freely.

If a large patronage is an indication of success, then Mr. Williams was a very great success. In his native city, Philadelphia, many paintings done by him can be found; a great many in the Pennsylvania Historical Society; in Lancaster, I have found a great many which later I shall mention; in England, where he was called by an English nobleman, who had seen and admired his work in Philadelphia, he painted several landscape views, among which is Tom Moore's cottage, now owned and in the possession of the Misses Holbrook in our town.

Isaac L. Williams, without the L., was the real name of the artist. The L was added because of another man of the same name living in his community. To avoid confusion, especially in mail and correspondence matters, the letter L as a middle initial was used by him. Although not born in Lancaster, Mr. Williams was in many ways closely allied professionally to the city and county. Being a native of Philadelphia, however, he does belong to the State, and, as one of his friends says of him, he stands in the front rank, with the pencil and brush, of our Commonwealth's artists. Quoting, the same friend says of him: "He does not come before us with the glamor and prestige of a century or two behind him to proclaim his merits and exact his fame, but presents himself to us in propria persona, as one of us known to hundreds still living, who knew the man, saw him at his work, and learned to esteem him as a man while they admired his skill as it came rapidly into view from his studio."

Isaac L. Williams was born in the

city of Philadelphia, on June 24, 1817. His early literary education was received in a private school in that city. This private instruction continued only until his fifteenth year, when he became a pupil of Mr. Smith, artist, who was at that time considered the ablest teacher of drawing in Philadelphia. So rapid was his progress in this line that his friends induced him to take up the more difficult and higher branch of art, that of portraiture. This he did under the tuition of Mr. John Neagle, a noted portrait painter, who had a large and eminent patronage. Mr. Neagle married the daughter of Sully, the great artist. Some of the early portraits painted by Mr. Williams have been regarded as among the best examples of his style, which closely followed that of his preceptor, Neagle. A copy of one of his portraits, that of Richard Penn Smith, showing to a degree in what regard he was held as an artist, is to be found in Burton's Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1839. The engraved portrait accompanies a biography of Richard Penn Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania. The text below the portrait says: "The accompanying engraving is made from an admirable likeness by Williams, a young artist of great promise in this city."

Mr. Williams loved his profession, and was successful in it because he loved it. The beautiful, whether in nature or art, appealed to him, and he lived idealized in its atmosphere. His brush and pencil were never idle, from the day he took up the artist life. In time, too, he became a teacher of his beloved art. For many years he taught drawing in private schools as well as in his studio. He worked very hard, and accomplished the re-

ward of his work. He was the first preceptor of the late Henry E. Abbey, of whom he says, "Young Abbey was an erratic, wayward pupil, who devoted most of his student hours to drawing elfish, impish and outlandish-looking figures on the margin of his drawing books." Abbey was probably gifted beyond the ordinary lot of mortals, and his genius sufficient unto itself, without the irksome routine of books and copy drill. His latest efforts are immortalized in the new Capitol at Harrisburg.

Mr. Williams painted landscapes as well as portraits, and perhaps just as numerously. By many his landscapes are considered superior to his portraits. It was his custom in summer time to make extended tours in search of the beautiful and picturesque. He made journeys along the Susquehanna, the Juniata and our own Conestoga. No doubt, these rambles included the most charming of all rambles to be found anywhere—out the Willow Street pike and Steinman's road; across the fields to Indian Rock and back again by way of Media Hills and Engleside. He would gather wild roses and honeysuckles, daisies and haw and dogwood and barberry and a thousand other things, and probably later in the year, after a warm rain, abundant mushrooms. The Green Mountains, the Adirondacks and the Catskills, Lake Champlain and the rocky islets on the coast of Maine, were well known to him. These he used as studies for landscapes.

His efforts found scope beyond his native country. In 1866, at the invitation of an English nobleman, he visited Great Britain, to paint the country homestead of that gentleman. It was during this visit that he painted Tom Moore's cottage, spoken of be-

fore. He visited France and Italy before returning home, no doubt absorbing the glory and the grandeur in those treasure galleries where the old-time masters are immortalized. He remained in Europe almost a year.

Among the more notable of his historical pictures are the "Castle of Baiae" and the "Ruins of Cumae." He also painted a series of views of the historical mansions of Philadelphia. These are what were mentioned as now in the possession of the State Historical Society. They include:

Spruce Street Hall of the Historical Society of Philadelphia.

Washington's Residence, Germantown—1793.

Friends' Alms House, Walnut street, 1729-1876.

Whitefield House, Nazareth.

Sisters' House, Bethlehem.

The Church of "Augustus," at the "Trappe," Montgomery county, Pennsylvania.

Floating Bridge at Gary's Ferry.

Friends' Meeting House at Merion.

Blue Anchor Inn, N. W. corner Front and Dock street.

Friends' Alms House, 308-322 Walnut street.

Widows' House, Bethlehem.

Valley Forge in the Autumn, 1853.

Valley Forge in the Winter, 1858.

Besides these, the society has the portrait of Townsend Ward.

Another of his portraits, in the possession of Hon. Samuel Pennypacker, is that of Mr. Pennypacker's mother.

Mr. Williams in Lancaster.

Mr. Williams came to Lancaster in 1854, with a commission to paint a portrait of the Rev. Father Bernard Keenan, the pastor of the St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. He was known to only a few Lancastrians at

that time, one of whom was his brother-in-law, the late M. D. Holbrook, and the other, Samuel H. Reynolds, of the Lancaster Bar. They introduced him to many of our citizens, who promptly made him feel at home in his new surroundings. His friend, Mr. Dufferin, whom I have quoted before, says of him: He distinctly remembers seeing the venerable prelate climbing the stairs that led to the studio every few days until the portrait was completed. During the interval, however, Mr. Williams, who was of a social nature, made the acquaintance of his neighbors on the first floor, and, finding among them some who were also interested in his art, books and kindred subjects, he soon became one of a little group that saw each other almost daily. As the Keenan portrait approached completion some of these friends were asked to take a look at it and express their opinion about it. There was only one opinion, and that was that the face on the canvas was a genuine likeness of the original. This was the view, also, that was taken by the general public when the work was finished, and the result was that a great many of the wealthy parishioners of St. Mary's handed in their names with orders for copies. I have been able to locate only the original of these portraits. Although a thorough investigation was made, they all seem to have entirely disappeared. Mrs. Frank B. McClain retains the original and the only one of these portraits that has been found. The further result was that many other persons had the portraits of themselves; wives and children painted. Among these are two wee maidens, just outgrowing babyhood, well known to us all—one holding a basket, the other her hat filled with flowers, taken

in the style very much in vogue at that time, a short while ago. The one, dainty Miss Flinn, showing even in her babyhood the conquering sweetness which later subdued the stern heart and fastidious eye of our worthy and honorable one-time Attorney General and leader of the Lancaster Bar; the other sweet, grave face was that of Miss Agnes Kelly, patron and saint—both have passed to the great spirit land of the vast beyond.

Mr. Williams' easel was never empty, and what had been intended as a brief stay in this city extended itself to almost a year, with much credit to his reputation as an artist and the equally welcome credit to his bank account. His first visit to Lancaster was not his last one. He had become a favorite with the people here, and they made further demands upon his services, necessitating several later visits. It would be difficult to ascertain after this long lapse of years just how many portraits of Lancastrians came out of his studio. I have been able to locate quite a number of them, but by no means do I think I have found them all. They consist of the following, the most of which belonging to any one family being in the possession of the Misses Holbrook, nieces of Mr. Williams:

Mr. M. D. Holbrook, large size.

Mrs. M. D. Holbrook, large size.

Mr. M. D. Holbrook, cabinet size.

Mrs. M. D. Holbrook, cabinet size.

Two young children of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook.

Three daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook.

Copy of Tom Moore's Cottage (which I have mentioned before).

Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg.

Frank Muhlenberg.

Mr. Patrick Kelly.

Mrs. Patrick Kelly.
 John Murray, a stepbrother.
 Isaac E. Hiester.
 Mr. Thomas C. Wiley,
 Mrs. Thomas C. Wiley.
 Mr. William M. Wiley.
 Mrs. William M. Wiley.
 Mr. Reah Frazer.
 Mr. Patrick McEvoy.
 Mrs. Patrick McEvoy.
 Mr. Isaac Burrowes.
 Miss Harriett Burrowes (daughter
 of Dr. Francis Burrowes).
 Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes,
 Mrs. Thomas H. Burrowes.
 Governor Ritner.
 Governor Francis R. Shunk.
 Rev. Dr. C. R. Krauth,
 Mrs. W. U. Hensel (as a child).
 Miss Agnes Kelly (as a child).

Mr. Williams painted the portrait
 of Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes and that
 of Thaddeus Stevens in 1856, an ar-
 rangement having been made between
 the two friends that the portraits
 should be exchanged, Dr. Burrowes
 keeping that of Mr. Stevens and Mr.
 Stevens taking Dr. Burrowes. After
 the death of Mr. Stevens these por-
 traits were re-exchanged. Mr. Ste-
 vens' reverting to his housekeeper at
 her request. I think I must have
 made the lives of some of our people
 miserable setting them to work hunt-
 ing up this portrait from North street,
 where I was told it could be found, to
 Howard avenue on the way back. (It
 has since been found. Dr. Gilbert
 Parker sent word from Philadelphia
 that it was in his possession).

Mr. Williams was married at Har-
 risburg, November 26, 1844, by Rev.
 Edward Conovey to his cousin, Miss
 Dorinda Avise Adams. Four chil-
 dren were born of this marriage, twin
 daughters and two sons. All are
 dead. Two grandchildren and three

great-grandchildren are living. It is said of him that he was a model family man, devoted to his wife and children and a favorite with little folks wherever he met them. His friend says of him, through the sunshine and shadows of nearly sixty years his recollections wander back to the time of his first appearance in this community. He remembers him as tall and slender of form, wise, witty, with a vocabulary that was wonderful in its copiousness and a voice clear and musical. Genial in disposition and social in his intercourse with his fellow-men; well-informed and easy of approach, he was a comrade well met. As he was then, his kindly portrait still hangs on the friendly walls of memory, unforgotten and unforgettable. Some estimate of the esteem and regard in which he was held by his brother artists in Philadelphia may be had in the fact that in 1869 he was elected to the presidency of the Artists' Fund Society, a position he held for twenty years or more.

Mr. Williams pursued his profession until within a few days of his death, which occurred on April 22, 1895.

Benjamin West Henry, A Lancaster Artist.

The ancestors of Benjamin West Henry were Robert and Mary A. Henry, his wife, who emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania in 1722, and settled in Chester County. They were accompanied by their three sons, John, Robert and James. John, the eldest son, married in Chester county, Elizabeth Devinny, in 1728.

William Henry, their son, so well known to all Lancaster county historians, moved from Chester County and married Ann wood, of Darby.

The Store and Residence.—In the Recorder's Office Book XI, page 575, is a deed from Alexander Stedman to William Henry, on February 7, 1760, for a house fronting on Market Place, twenty-two feet two inches, and one hundred and twenty-five feet deep, to a fourteen-foot alley; on the east, by the house of Rudy Stoner; on the west, by another fourteen-foot alley.

This alley was called "Moravian Alley," and ran out to West King street, then High street. Market Place was the piece of ground now occupied by the City Hall, and the old Market House, which was not built until 1790, the consideration £350. Alexander Stedman lived in Philadelphia and was a partner of W. H. Steigel (known as Baron Steigel) under the name of Steigel & Stedman, at Elizabeth Furnace.

William Henry died intestate. On April 18th, 1809, in the settlement of

his estate by his son, William Henry, this property is described as follows:

"In the Market Square, bounded Westward by Moravian Alley, and East, by a lot of Jonas Metzger." Appraised at 758 pounds, 60 and 8 pence.

In the Life of William Henry, by Francis Jordan, Jr., page 27, we quote the following interesting sketch of the early friendship Mr. Henry entertained for the artist, Benjamin West:

"West was then about fifteen, a poor, unlettered tinsmith's apprentice, living in the nearby hamlet of Springfield, Pa., where he was wont to exhibit his undeveloped talent in decorating the fences and barndoors of the neighborhood with drawings, and by an occasional rude painting for a tavern signboard.

"As the first to recognize in these maiden efforts genius of a high order, Colonel Henry invited the boy to his house, assigned a room to his use, and supplied the materials essential to his work. On the walls of this apartment were many little studies, that were permitted to remain until the house was demolished. Here West made a number of excellent attempts at portraiture, of which two examples, Col. Henry and Mrs. Henry, are in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania."

Mr. Henry paid the compliment of naming his thirteenth and youngest child Benjamin West, the subject of this sketch, who was born June 8th, 1777, and married August 24th, 1794, by the Rev. Elisha Rigg, rector of St. James P. E. Church, Lancaster, to Miss Catharine Hoofnagle.

Probably Mr. Henry studied his art under Gilbert Stuart, and when West was honored by the appointment as the successor of Sir Joshua Reynolds as president of the Royal Academy,

he invited his namesake to visit him in London.

Not much is known of the life of Mr. Henry as an artist, as the only portrait painted by him that has been found or heard of is that of his eldest brother, William Henry, Esq., and is now in the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia.

In the early records of the Masonic Lodge, No. 43, F. and A. M., of this city, upon the building of a new hall in the early part of the year 1798, Benjamin West Henry was authorized to paint a symbolical floor cloth for the furnishing of the Lodge, at an expense of £11, 5s 10p. This floor cloth was in use for many years in the lodge room.

Benjamin West Henry was made a Mason in Lodge No. 43 on November 8th, 1797; elected Junior Warden December, 1798; elected Senior Warden June, 1799, and served until June, 1802, when he was chosen Worshipful Master, which position he held for one year.

He died December 28th, 1806, in Lancaster, leaving three children. On April 24th, 1809, the Court appointed William Fitzpatrick, of Lancaster, and John Huffnagle, of Philadelphia, merchants, guardians over the person and estate of James, Anna Wood and Mary Henry, minor children of the deceased.

Judge John Joseph Henry was the brother of Mr. Henry. He served under Arnold in the campaign against Quebec, enduring all the hardships of war, at the early age of seventeen years, and later studied law and became President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, an appointment of Governor Thomas Mifflin, succeeding William Atlee.

Leon von Ossko.

von Ossko, Leon: Artist, traveller, scholar and linguist. Born at Heilbron, Germany; died at St. Augustine, Florida, 1906.

Possessed of an equable disposition, vast erudition, an innate love of mankind and a lively interest in all that concerned his adopted city, it is small wonder that this artist-nobleman enjoyed the widest acquaintance among Lancastrians and ranked as a most popular and prominent citizen. Mr. von Ossko was of noble lineage and held the rank of Baron in the Hungarian peerage. His title was not an empty one, but awarded his family for its splendid service to their country in its memorable conflict with the Turks.

His mother was obliged to leave Hungary by reason of the rigors of the climate and was sojourning on one of the family's estates, located on a beautiful island near Heilbron, when Leon was born. Much of his early life was passed in Germany and in travel. Notwithstanding a congenital visual disorder, he was an ardent student and was graduated from Heidelberg, winning exceptional distinction at that renowned University. As a linguist he was most accomplished, speaking fluently nine languages. During his residence in Lancaster he was often a contributor to periodicals and magazines and had an unusually facile pen. He was a man of great charm and attractive personality. His travels had taken him to all parts of

the world, not as a dilettante, but as a serious student of affairs and conditions. His information concerning the places he had visited was stupendous.

Mr. von Ossko first visited America as a sightseer with a party of noblemen, shortly after his graduation from Heidelberg. Much time was spent in the West and, in order to better see the country and familiarize themselves with its people and conditions, the journey from Denver to the Pacific coast was made on horseback. During this overland trip the young noblemen endured many hardships uncomplainingly, and enjoyed several thrilling adventures with wild animals and Indians. Mr. von Ossko was seriously wounded in an encounter with a hostile band of marauding Indians while viewing the West from a pony's back. After two years spent in travel throughout America, the party returned to Europe.

In 1884 Mr. von Ossko and Miss Ella Louisa Breneman, daughter of the late well-known Lancastrian, Mr. Christian Herr Breneman, were married at Florence, Italy, after a prolonged and romantic courtship, which extended from Denver to Paris and Nice and culminated at Florence. A residence of four years in Florence followed this marriage.

Mr. von Ossko studied art under the guidance of Professor Costa, of Florence, and later with the celebrated Florentine painter, Senor Lari, completing his studies at the famous Academy Julian, in Paris. He was an artist of rare and unquestioned ability and his hospitable studio in Lancaster was a place of great charm. A ready sale of flattering prices always awaited the products of his deft brush, and many superb specimens of his skill

in oil and water colors are to be seen in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and other cities. One of his most meritorious and perhaps best-known pictures, a gem in still life, represents a door hung with the trappings of a devotee of the chase. The door is shown partly ajar with a hand resting on its edge and a figure dimly outlined in shadow through the crevice, as though about to enter the foreground of the picture. This painting is now among the art treasures of the Auditorium Theatre at Baltimore. It is exhibited there with steps leading up to the door, and it is said that the effect is so wonderful realistic that the management has been obliged to take precautions against the repeated attempts to walk through the door. This artist worked with equal facility in oil and water colors, but evidenced his greatest skill in his beautiful art with water colors. His numerous portraits of prominent Lancastrians are splendid testimonials of his exceptional skill in portraiture. His pleasing and accurate drawing and exquisite eye for color is conspicuous in all of this popular artist's work.

Jasper Green.

Jasper Green, son of Evan Green and Isabella Slaymaker, was born in Columbia, Pa., January 31, 1829, and died in Philadelphia, March 2, 1910. He married Elizabeth Shippen, daughter of Samuel Boude and — Elder. In early manhood he was interested in wood carving and illustrated for the "Fatherland Series" of children's stories. During the Civil War he was in the War Department at Washington and special correspondent for Harper's Weekly, to which he contributed scenes connected with the various battles, many of which were double page pictures. Frequently he exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. Mrs. Hugh Elliott, of Cambridge, Mass., whom we know as Elizabeth Shippen Green and with whose illustrations we are familiar, is a daughter.

W. Sanford Mason.

W. Sanford Mason, son of Sanford Mason and Henrietta Hailer Brasson, was of distinguished New England ancestry, and was born in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1824, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1864. He went to Columbia to sketch river scenery, and in 1853 married Elizabeth Strickler Weaver, daughter of George Weaver and Mary Strickler. He ranked high as an artist, painting both portrait and scenery, but his specialty was portraits. In the Philadelphia Cathedral hangs one of his pictures. He painted a view of Columbia from the hills west of town that was subsequently lithographed. His two children, Mrs. Chas. Bayler and George Mason, reside in York.

William Porter Steele.

William Porter Steele was the eldest child of Captain John (Jr.) and Jane Porter Steele, of Harmony Hall, Lancaster county. He was born November 4, 1817, and died in New York City, November 28, 1864. He was buried in old Leacock Churchyard on the King's Highway through Lancaster county. He was graduated at Rutgers College and studied law in Lancaster. He was married to Frances Chase Barney, daughter of Commander Barney, U. S. N. His second wife was Elizabeth Harris, daughter of Dr. Frank Harris, of New York City. Besides portrait painting, he was an interpreter, on canvas, of Shakespeare plays, and was also a painter of animal life. He was a fine linguist, brilliant in conversation and had a charming personality.

Minutes of the November Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 1.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the regular place of convening. President Steinman presided.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, presented the following report:

Magazines and Pamphlets—American Philosophical Society; American Catholic Historical Society; Linden Hall Echo; International Conciliation, two numbers; Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Classified Catalogue, Part I; Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Monthly Bulletin; Grand Rapids Public Library Monthly Bulletin; New York Public Library Monthly Bulletin; lot of papers and toll collections of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, 1833 to 1835, from Julius F. Sachse, of Philadelphia. The following papers were contributed by Christian E. Metzler, of Boston: A prospectus for a German newspaper, The Lancaster Eagle, May 4, 1826, with a partial list of the original subscribers, etc.; a programme of the nineteenth anniversary of the Diagonthian Literary Society., May 26, 1854; Certificate No. 214 for ten shares capital stock of Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, in name of Anna Magdalen Meyer dated August 14, 1822; a circular letter by the Democratic County Committee to the township committees in 1862.

Samuel R. Fraim and Miss Bertha L. Cochran of this city, and H. H. Shenck, of Manheim, were elected to membership, and the names of the following were proposed: Miss Mary S. Graeff, 662 West Orange street, this city; Robert B. Kegerise, Richland, Pa.; J. N. K. Hickman, 630 West Orange street; Mrs. J. N. K. Hickman,, 630 West Orange street, this city; Mrs. Charles R. Kline, 302 North Lime street, this city.

Following the business session the following papers on Early Lancaster County Artists were read: Benjamin West Henry, written by Mr. George Steinman and read by Miss Martha B. Clark; Isaac L. Williams, by Miss Adaline B. Spindler; Leon von Ossko, by Harry Breneman, read by Miss Clark; Jasper Green and W. Sanford Mason, by Miss Lillian Evans, and read by Mrs. M. N. Robinson; William Porter Steele, read by Miss Susan Frazer.

Adjourned.

VOLUME XVII

LANCASTER, PA.

1913

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES
OF THE
LANCASTER COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XVII

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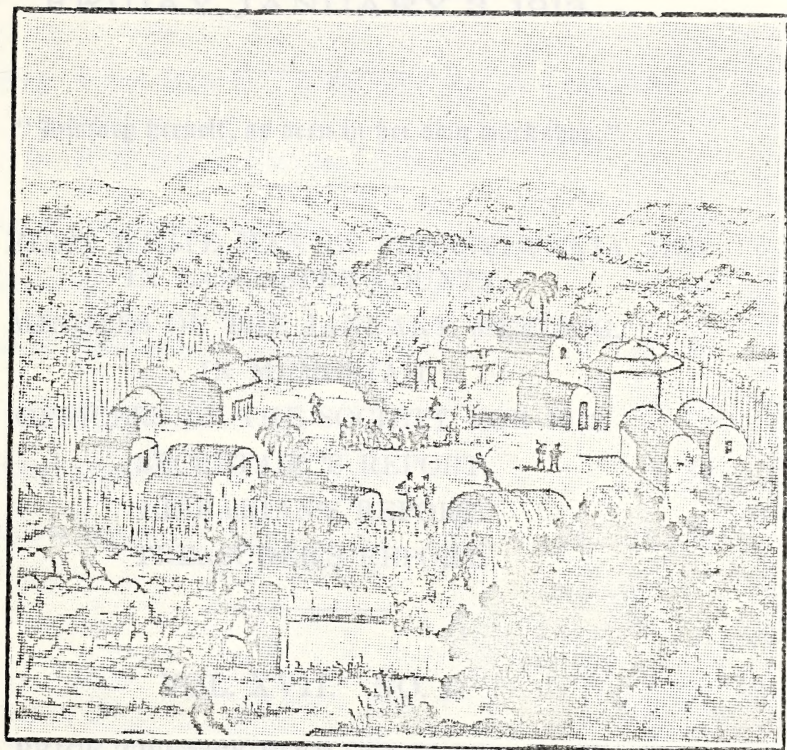
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Palisaded Susquehanna Fort, 1671 (frontispiece)	opposite p. 5
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PALISADED SUSQUEHANNA FORT, 1671.

(From Montanus' "Description of the New Nederland".)



PALISADED SUSQUEHANNA FORT, 1671.

(From Montanus' "Description of the New Nederland.")

LANCASTER, PA.
1915.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE FIRST WHITE MAN IN PENNSYLVANIA AND
IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

IN MEMORIAM.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1913.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

VOL. XVII. NO. 1.

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1913.

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BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, LITT.D.

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The First White Man In Pennsylvania and in Lancaster County.

There are probably not a half-dozen persons in this audience who can name the first white man who set his feet on the soil that to-day constitutes the great State of Pennsylvania. And yet that comparatively unknown man had one of the most remarkable, romantic, and, I regret to say, tragic careers that ever fell to the lot of explorer or discoverer in the New World or the Old.

Why, you may ask, has the name and fame of this man, called by the historian, Parkman, "the dauntless woodsman, pioneer of pioneers," not appeared long ago in all our histories and school books, to be known of all men? I will tell you. He was a Frenchman, who came to Canada, or New France, as it was called in those early times, with that noble and commanding figure and explorer, Samuel De Champlain, who made his first voyage to America in 1603—he made ten in all—founded Quebec in 1608, and, later, became Lieutenant Governor of Canada, where most of his life was spent, and where he died. With Champlain this young man of eighteen years came to America in 1608; he never returned to Europe; the rest of his days were passed among the various Indian tribes of Canada, New York, the Lake region and Pennsylvania. Although acquainted with many Indian dialects, he spoke no European tongue save his own. He wrote no books, nothing descriptive of what he saw and did, and it is only through his connection with the French officials and explorers in

Canada, his verbal recitals and the writings of Champlain and the Jesuit missionaries, Sagard, Le Caron, Brebeuf, Baillif, and others, that we learn the story of his dauntless courage, perseverance and achievements.

The facts bearing on the life, wanderings and discoveries of Etienne Brulé are not satisfactory as a whole, and, besides, are so scattered and sometimes so meagre as to leave much to be desired. Although able to write, he left no written records, never made any, so far as is known, and what is known of him is through the writings of his contemporaries and associates, especially those of that eminent voyager, commander and ruler, Samuel de Champlain. The narratives of the latter's voyages and operations in New France are our main source of information. A number of other writers, especially the Jesuit Fathers, who came in contact with him; Francis Parkman, the eminent historian; John Gilmary Shea, Charles A. Hanna, Winsor's Narrative and Critical History of America, and especially in Mr. Willshire Butterfield's sketch of Brulé's explorations may be consulted.

Of the French and Champlain it has been truly said:

"Long before the ice-coated plains of Plymouth listened to the rugged psalmody of the Puritans, the solitudes of Western New York and the stern wilderness of Lake Huron were trodden by the iron heel of the soldier and the sandaled feet of the Franciscan friars. France was the true pioneer of the great West. They who bore the fleur-de-lis were always in the van, patient, daring, indomitable, and foremost in this bright roll of forest chivalry stands the half-forgotten name of Samuel de Champlain.

"His books mark the man—all for

his theme and purpose, nothing for himself. Crude in style, full of the superficial errors of carelessness and haste, rarely diffuse, often brief to a fault, they bear on every page the palpable impress of truth."¹

Early Explorations and Settlements on the Delaware River.

But let us leave our hero, if we may call him such, for a little while, and try to unravel the somewhat tangled story of the early visits of European nations to our shores for the purpose of commerce and colonization. Beyond all question, the Delaware River and its adjacent country have become among the notable places in New World history. Not the Rhine nor the Tiber has been more strenuously battled for than this great Pennsylvania river by nations eager to extend their trade and territorial conquests. Allow me to rehearse the story briefly, as it bears close relation to my main theme, and shows who first colonized or attempted to colonize the region which in after years became the Province of William Penn.

John Smith, the renowned soldier, sailor, explorer and general adventurer, landed at Jamestown, Virginia, in 1607. He made several expeditions up the Chesapeake Bay, and came within a few miles of the Pennsylvania line, but historians are pretty well agreed that he never planted foot on Pennsylvania soil. Two years later Hendrick Hudson, also an Englishman, but at that time in the service of the Dutch East India Company, sailed along the American coast and entered New York harbor; he also sailed up the Delaware Bay and river, but he, too, failed to ascend the latter far enough to reach Pennsylvania, but

¹Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*; p. 420.

his discovery of the river gave the Dutch their claim to the territory on the banks of that stream. Cornelius Hendrickson, another Dutch skipper, also sailed up the Delaware as far as the mouth of the Schuylkill in 1614, it is alleged, but this claim has not been accepted by some writers. Still another Dutch sailor, Captain Cornelius Mey, sent out by the Dutch West India Company in 1623, sailed up the Delaware and built a trading post named Fort Nassau, where the city of Greencastle, N. J., now stands. He gave his name to one of the capes at the entrance of the bay. Of course, he passed along the Pennsylvania shore also and possibly landed on Pennsylvania territory, and must, after Hendrickson, be the explorer to have come within sight of our shores.

The First Permanent Settlement in Pennsylvania.

The next explorers to come along were a party of Dutchmen sent out from Holland under the auspices of David Peterson De Vries, one of the finest characters among the early explorers of the New World. He proved to be intelligent, energetic and humane. They reached the place where Lewes, Delaware, now stands, built a substantial house, or fort, defended by palisades, and began a settlement. Up to their arrival in 1631 no white men had made permanent settlements on the east bank of the Delaware River. The colony was called "Swanendal," or the valley of the swans. In the following year De Vries himself came over. He reached his little settlement in December, 1632. Upon his arrival at Swanendal, he found his palisaded house burned down. He says in his narrative: "I found lying here and there the skulls and bones of our peo-

ple and the heads of the horses and cows which they had brought with them." There had been trouble with the natives and this had been the unfortunate result. De Vries re-established friendly relations with the Indians, and there was no further trouble with them. He proceeded up the river in his little vessel, the "Squirrel." He wintered on what is now called Tinicum Island, which is to-day part of Delaware county. This is the first absolutely authenticated settlement made by Europeans in what is now the State of Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1633 De Vries returned to Holland, having left none of his companions behind. Doubtless he had too few men with him or else feared a catastrophe similar to that which overtook the previous colonists. The Dutch continued, however, to carry on a trade on the South River, as the Delaware was then called. In a short time, however, a new Dutch commissary came down from Manhattan and purchased from the natives the land on which Philadelphia is located. Both by right of discovery, occupation and purchase, the Dutch seem to have had a good claim on the Delaware country.

Meanwhile King Charles of England had granted a patent for a district to be called "New Albion" to Sir Edward Plowden. This patent covered all the country between Lord Baltimore's province of Maryland and the Hudson river country, which was claimed, and, in fact, occupied by the Dutch on Manhattan Island and the adjacent territory. Plowden came over, remained several years, mostly in Virginia, did nothing, and went back to England without ever having settled a single soul on his "paper colony" of New Albion.

Next came an expedition which had its birth in the fertile brain of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and his able minister, Alex. Oxenstierna, and was commanded by Peter Minuet. It has been called a Swedish colony, and it was one, but of the capital required to set it afloat, half was subscribed in Holland, while most of the cargo and crew came from that country, and nearly all the colonists, sixty in number, were Dutch, the rest being Swedes, Finns and Germans. The two ships composing the expedition sailed late in 1637, and entered the Delaware in March, 1638, passing up the river as far as the mouth of the Brandywine. Here a debarkation was made of all who were to remain, and the necessary buildings for their comfort and safety erected. Seeds were sown and gardens planted. The first "permanent" settlement on Pennsylvania soil was on that spot, all that had been done before by the Dutch having been destroyed or abandoned.

So much as to the early attempts at settlement within the present State of Pennsylvania. But an equally interesting chapter remains to be told of the attempts to gain and maintain complete possession of this new land of promise. The Dutch Governor of Manhattan, New York, at this time was William Kieft. Some traders informed him of what was going on in the waters of the Delaware, and he lost no time in protesting against the action of the Swedes in occupying what he claimed was Dutch territory. He declared "The whole South River in New Netherlands has been many years in our possession, and has been secured by us with forts above and below, and has been sealed with our blood, which has happened even during your (Swedes) direction of New

Netherlands, and is well known to you."² Minuet paid no attention to this protest, but proceeded to complete his fort; log houses were built, a large store of corn was procured from the natives; meat was also collected and more land purchased, the latter extending from the head of the bay to the falls of Trenton. By July, Minuet, having secured a cargo of peltries in the way of trade, sailed for home, leaving twenty-four persons in his new settlement of Christina. William Penn was not yet born when the Swedes began this settlement. It is true this colony of New Sweden did not long continue, but it marks a notable era in Pennsylvania history.³

These Swedes appear to have been more liberal in their dealings with the natives than either the Dutch at Manhattan or the English at Jamestown, and presently secured much of the trade these nations had previously carried on with the Indians.

More Troubles Among the Contending Nationalities.

In 1635, the acting Governor of Virginia, Captain West, having heard of the Dutch settlements on the Delaware, sent an agent with a few soldiers up to Fort Nassau and took it. But this news having reached Van Twiller, the Dutch Governor of Manhattan, the latter lost no time in sending down a force of soldiers, captured the intruders and sent them prisoners up to Manhattan; later, however, returning them to Virginia, where they arrived just as another English party was about starting up to their assistance.

In 1640 another English party made

²Jenkin's History of Pennsylvania; vol. I, p. 72.

³Pennsylvania, Colonial and Federal; vol. I.

its appearance on the river. This time they came from the North, from the New Haven colony, which had learned of the great profits that were being made out of the fur trade with the natives. Late in 1640, a tract of land had been purchased from the Indians, who were always ready to sell land when a new purchaser came along, by Captain Nathaniel Turner, which included both sides of the Delaware at Passayunk, which is included within the present site of Philadelphia, and where a fortified trading post was built. This settlement did not disturb the Dutch much, and was abandoned within two or three years.

The Dutch at last determined to get rid of the Swedes by force of arms, and causes were soon found for open hostilities. The result was that a strong force was sent from the New Netherlands in August, 1655, which captured the Swedish forts and ended forever all Sweden's sway on the Delaware. From 1655 to 1664, a period of nine years, the Dutch remained in absolute possession.

But even then there was trouble with Lord Baltimore, the owner of the province of Maryland, who, under his patent, claimed part of the territory lying on Delaware Bay, and sent an official at the head of a small embassy to require the Dutch to vacate the disputed country. Nothing further came of it at that time.

Trouble of a more serious character once more arose when King Charles, in 1663, granted to his brother, James, the Duke of York, a patent for all the land "from the head of the Connecticut river to the source of the Hudson, and thence to the east side of Delaware Bay."⁴

That grant included every acre of

⁴Duke of York Book of Laws.

land settled, occupied and claimed by the Dutch and the Swedes since the discovery of those regions by Henry Huson. It also meant war between England and the Netherlands. The Duke of York was at that time Lord High Admiral of England, and promptly sent a fleet against the Dutch possessions in America—an expedition the latter were unable to resist. On the 20th of August, 1664, the flag of New Amsterdam was lowered. The hostile ships soon appeared thereafter in the Delaware, and, after some show of resistance on the part of Fort Arnstel, that place also hauled down its flag, and all of what once had been the New Netherlands passed under English control.

But once more there came a change of ownership. War broke out in Europe between England and the Netherlands. In August, 1673, a very strong Dutch squadron appeared before New Amsterdam; resistance was in vain, and again the Dutch flag waved in triumph over the island of Manhattan and the city was once more a Dutch possession. The Delaware colony was also given up. The Dutch restoration lasted little more than a year. The war in Europe ended, and by the treaty of Westminster, 1673-4, Holland gave back to England her colonies on the North and South rivers—the Hudson and the Delaware—and to that country they remained attached until the American Revolution of 1776-83 gave them to their present owners. From the foregoing we have seen what peoples came near or into Pennsylvania waters and on her soil, and who made settlements there. Of them all we can single out no particular individual who may be entitled to that honor.

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The Real Pioneer Makes His Appearance.

But I now introduce a man, a European, who, it can be shown on proof that cannot be denied or set aside, traversed our State from its present northern to its southern boundary, and then passed through the Province of Maryland, and down the Chesapeake Bay to where it mingles its waters with those of the Atlantic. That man was Etienne Brulé (Ayetee-ane Brulay) a young Frenchman, who, as has been stated, came to New France (Canada) at the age of eighteen years, and spent the remainder of his life in Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, and the regions further westward. It is of him a great historian speaks when he calls Champlain's guide and interpreter "The Dauntless woodsman, pioneer of pioneers."⁵ Not much is known of Brulé's early life. He was born at Champigny, near Paris, about the year 1592. He came to America with Samuel Champlain. That intrepid explorer and discoverer came to New France in 1608, on his first voyage, with the supplies for the colony that was to be founded at Quebec, on the St. Lawrence. He was one of eight out of the twenty who survived the hardships and sickness that fell upon the little colony during that hard Canadian winter. Champlain had made an earlier voyage to the new world in 1603, not as commander, however, but as an explorer, to spy out the new lands, open up trade with the natives and to advance the interests of France generally. Before his return he visited Vera Cruz, the City of Mexico, and the Isthmus of Panama, where "his bold and active mind conceived the plan of a ship canal across the

⁵Francis Parkman.

Isthmus." In all Champlain made ten voyages to America, the first in 1603 and the last in 1633. He died in Canada.

As Lieutenant General of the new colony, Champlain had ample powers to carry on the work intended. He could make war and treaties with the natives as the circumstances seemed to make those steps necessary, and undertake explorations and discoveries. In short, his mission was to found a French colony and open up traffic with the Indians. He early came into contact with certain Indian tribes of Algonquin lineage who inhabited that part of New France, and especially with the Hurons, who occupied the region of Lake Simcoe and the Georgian Bay. Before leaving for France he held by special appointment a meeting with that tribe, which had long been warring with the Iroquois, or Five Nations' Confederacy. In traveling toward the appointed place of meeting, Champlain and his little party of twelve white men and sixty Indians was encountered by a band of Iroquois, when a fight ensued. A few musket shots by the white men sent the enemy about in wild dismay and the campaign for the time being was over. Champlain returned to the French settlements, but his allies had invited him to visit them at their more remote towns, and he agreed to do so.

It was at this period that Brulé appears on the scene for the first time. Champlain kept his promise and met his allies at the place agreed upon, taking with him the "young lad" Brulé. Only a part of the Indians had arrived, but, unexpectedly, another canoe load came in with the unwelcome intelligence that a portion of his allies were engaged in a desperate battle with a body of Iroquois war-

rriors, who had erected some strong defenses and were making a successful resistance. The assistance and skill of Champlain prevailed, and the enemy were completely defeated. Fifteen Iroquois warriors were captured alive; the rest were either killed or drowned. Champlain was able to save only one of the captives; the rest were doomed to be tortured and killed later, and one of them was eaten.

"The Call of the Wild."

It was on this occasion that Brulé's character for the first time came to the front. "The call of the wild" came upon him, and he expressed a desire to go with the Hurons to their homes when the other Frenchmen with Champlain returned to Quebec. Champlain wisely decided to grant his request in case the Indians would take him along. A Huron chief, Iroquet by name, had taken a fancy to the young lad and agreed to receive him, care for him in the Huron country, and return him to his friends in the following year, when another meeting was to be held, meanwhile treating young Brulé as his own son. But when Iroquet made his agreement known to the other Indians they refused to ratify his bargain. They feared the boy might be harmed, sicken and die, and then they would be held responsible for his death, and the French take vengeance upon them in consequence. Champlain rose to the requirements of the situation, and called all the chiefs together. He asked them what they meant by their refusal to take the boy with them. "By keeping your promise we shall become closer friends. If you do not, I will have nothing further to do with you," and more bold talk to the same effect. The boy said he would adapt

himself to their way of living, to their food and wild life, and, if sickness came upon him, it should be no cause for complaint. To all this the chiefs at length replied that they would take the young boy with them, but as a pledge of good faith would send one of their brightest young men with Champlain to Europe, to learn the French language, and, upon his return, to be able to tell them all he saw and learned. Champlain agreed to the proposal, and a young Huron, named by the French Savignon, was accordingly carried away with them and taken along to France by Champlain. There was to be a meeting in the following June, when the young Frenchman and Indian were to be returned to their respective friends.

The transaction seems to show the wise forethought of Champlain. The necessity of good and trusty interpreters was one of the supreme needs of all the peoples who founded colonies in America. Where the language was imperfectly understood there was always room for misunderstandings, real or pretended. A correct knowledge of the Indian dialects could only be obtained by men, and especially young men, living for long periods of time among the natives. No man realized this more fully than Champlain. We are told that, in addition to Brulé, certain other grown-up boys or men, named Nicolet, Marsolet, Hertel and Marguerie, were also placed among different Indian tribes to acquire a correct knowledge of their several dialects, between the years 1608 and 1620. With these young men at hand, communication between the French and natives was at once accurate and easy. Had the Quaker Government of Pennsylvania early shown like wisdom, there would have been far less

cause for trouble and misunderstandings with the natives. Almost the only reliable interpreter Pennsylvania had in early provincial days was John Conrad Weiser, who when a lad had lived among the Iroquois. Every historical student remembers how, upon one occasion, Shekellamy, the wise and just overlord or commissioner of the Six Nations in Pennsylvania, in his old age lamented to Weiser that the latter was now old and could not expect to live many years longer, and then there would be no one competent to take his place. It is true that some of the Indian traders at times acted as interpreters, and, while their acquaintance with the Indian languages was sufficient for purposes of barter, it was hardly adapted to meet the niceties of diplomacy, for which purpose their services were mainly required.

Upon his return from France in the following year, 1611, Champlain quietly set out to meet the Hurons, according to promise, accompanied by the young Indian hostage, Savignon. It was a joyous meeting; Brulé was welcomed with open arms by Champlain, while the same welcome was extended to the young Huron by his tribesmen. Champlain in his narrative says: "I saw also my servant, who was dressed in the costume of the savages, and had learned the Huron language very well."⁶

He had also acquired a knowledge of the languages spoken by the Montagnais, and other tribes near the Hurons. This knowledge was of inestimable service to Champlain.

Brulé on the Shores of Lake Huron.

During his year in the wilderness, Brulé had not been idle in other directions. He went everywhere he pos-

⁶See Champlain's Narrative.

sibly could to learn the lay of the land, the number and condition of the natives, and the possibilities for trade. He ascended the Ottawa river from its mouth to its source, a distance of 600 miles, and then crossed over to Lake Huron, being the first white man to see the waters of that great inland sea. In July of this same year, 1611, Champlain's conference with the Indians closed. Two young Frenchmen remained with the Indians, but Brulé returned with Champlain to Quebec.

During the ensuing four years, that is, from July, 1611, to July, 1615, we hear little of Brulé. All that is known is that, in accordance with Champlain's instructions, he made repeated excursions to the various Indian tribes in alliance with the French, learning all he could about the people and the country.

The Five Nations, even at that early day, were a terror to nearly all the tribes between New England and the Carolinas, and westward to the Mississippi. As Lieutenant Governor of Canada, one of Champlain's purposes was to draw as much of the fur trade as possible to Quebec and Montreal. The young men he sent among the different tribes were instructed to encourage this trade in every way. Upon his return from France in 1615, Champlain found an immense concourse of Indians upon the site of the present city of Montreal on their annual trading visit, their canoes laden with the furs secured during the winter. All these Indians were enemies of the Five Nations and in close alliance with the French. They proposed to him a general campaign against that formidable Confederacy, and especially against the Onondagoes, one of the principal members of the Federation. They pro-

posed to assemble a force of 1,500 warriors and make the attack on one of the strongly fortified towns of the Iroquois, despite the fact that, to reach the desired place of attack, involved in the going and coming a march of 1,500 miles, by river and lake, through tangled forests and dreary wastes of swamps, with a motley aggregation of savages who had no adequate supplies for such an expedition, but had to be fed by the chance proceeds of hunting and fishing; the stout heart of Champlain entered into the enterprise.⁷

On July 9, 1615, Champlain set out for the place of rendezvous accompanied by only two white men and ten Indians. Of course, one of these whites was the trusted interpreter, Brulé, who was at that time receiving 100 pistoles, something less than \$200, per annum for his services.⁸ All the allies having assembled, and all else being in readiness, the army was about to set out on its roundabout march. How many persons composed it Champlain does not say, but the Frenchmen numbered only ten men. At this moment, however, came the news that another tribe with whom the Five Nations were also at war had decided to join the expedition with 500 warriors. The matter had already been discussed at Montreal, and Brulé and twelve Hurons had set out for their country to complete all the necessary arrangements and hurry these 500 to the scene of action by a fixed time. Brulé had been successful, and the tidings now received to the effect that the Carantonnais, such was the name of the distant tribe of would-be allies, would join the main

⁷See Winsor's *Narrative and Colonial History of America*; Vol. 4, pp. 144-5.

⁸Otis' *Narrative of Champlain's Voyages*. Narrative of 1615.



IROQUOIS FORT, CAPTURED JUNE 10, 1610.

(DRAWN BY CHAMPLAIN.)

force at the Onondagoes' town on the fixed day and take part in the attack.

Champlain and his forces reached the Onondago stronghold on October 10, 1615. "The village was enclosed by four good palisades, which were made of great pieces of wood, interlaced with each other with an opening of not more than half a foot between two, and which were thirty feet high, with galleries after the manner of a parapet, which they had finished with double pieces of wood that were proof against arquebus shots. Moreover, it was near a pond where the water was abundant, and was well supplied with gutters, placed between the palisades, to throw out water which they had also under cover inside in order to extinguish fire."⁹

Some desultory fighting occurred soon after the arrival of Champlain, but no decisive action took place, as the arrival of the 500 auxiliaries with Brulé was awaited. But the Indians with Champlain, ever impatient of delay at the approach of battle, at length began an assault, which was repulsed. The Indians were disheartened, but under Champlain's directions another attack was made on the place, which was also unsuccessful. Champlain himself received two wounds. The non-arrival of Brulé, with his 500 Carantonnais warriors, so disheartened Champlain's forces that a retreat was decided upon and successfully carried out. But how about Brulé and his 500 warriors from the far away Carantonnais? They got away as soon as they possibly could, but were unfortunately delayed along the way and reached the scene of conflict at the Onondago town two days

⁹This is the first part of Champlain's description of the fortified Onondago town. See Champlain's Voyages in the Narrative of His Expedition of 1615.

after Champlain and his Huron allies had retired. There was nothing else left for them with their inferior force to do but retire also to their own country. Of course, Brulé had to return with them. He was then a long distance from Canada with the fierce Iroquois between, and no immediate prospect of getting back to Quebec. He made up his mind to make the best he could out of his unfortunate situation and spend the winter of 1615-16 with his Indian friends in their palisaded town of Carantonan, their principal village.¹⁰

The Carantonais were Susquehannocks, located on the Upper Susquehanna.¹¹

Brulé Explores the Susquehanna Country.

Brulé was not the kind of a man to spend a long winter idle in an Indian town. He knew his patron's anxiety to learn all about the tribes south of the country of the Dutch and the country itself. He was now many hundred miles south of Quebec and in a region wholly unknown to white men. He was in the neighborhood of the Upper Susquehanna, and, in

¹⁰"The army of 500 men which Stephen Brulé was to accompany from the Susquehanna district to co-operate with Champlain in his attack on the Onondago Fort did not arrive before that stout palisade till two days after the repulse and retreat of the Hurons with the wounded French leader; they, too, retired, but kept up the war until they were totally conquered by the Iroquois."—John Gilmary Shea, in the *Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. 2, p. 108.

¹¹"The fortified town of Carantonais was the largest of the three towns of the Carantonais, and its exact site has been identified as located near or on the top of what is now called Spanish Hill, in Athen township, Bradford county, Pa., about five or six miles north of Tioga Point, the junction of the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers."—Chas. A. Hanna's *Wilderness Trail*, Vol. 1, p. 31.

getting there, had traversed a part of New York no white man had ever seen before. He had heard his Indian friends often tell of a great river that ran southward, and he determined to explore it, and the various tribes of natives along the valleys drained by it.

The Susquehanna is formed by the union of two streams, the North Branch and the West Branch. The former takes its rise in the Otsego and Schuyler lakes in New York, where it is sometimes called the Susquehanna. It runs southwestward to the great bend in Pennsylvania, returns to New York, turns to the left, and enters Bradford county in this State. The West Branch rises on the west slope of the Allegheny mountains, and its general direction is eastward, and, although nearly 250 miles long, is inferior to the North Branch. The two branches unite at Northumberland and form the Susquehanna. It is about 500 miles long. It is conceded that the village of Carantonan, the home of this allied tribe, was located somewhere on the upper waters of the Susquehanna.

As heretofore, in what still remains to tell, we are very largely compelled to rely on Champlain's own narrative of his voyages for what we know of Brulé's travels and explorations in Pennsylvania. Champlain thus relates the adventures encountered by the French interpreter during the winter, after he was compelled to return to the Carantonan village, after the disastrous attack on the Onondago fort: "Brulé made a tour along a river that flows in the direction of Florida, where there are many powerful and warlike nations, carrying on wars against each other. The climate there is very temperate, and there are a great num-

ber of animals and abundance of small game. But to traverse and reach these regions requires patience, on account of the difficulties involved in passing the extensive wastes.

"He continued his course along the river as far as the sea, also to islands and to lands near them, which are inhabited by various and populous tribes of savages, who are well disposed and love the French above all other white people. But those who know the Dutch complain severely of them, since they treat them very roughly. Among other things, he observed that the winter was very temperate, that it snowed rarely, and that when it did the snow was not a foot deep and melted immediately.

"After traversing the country and observing what was noteworthy, he returned to the village of Carantonan, in order to find an escort for returning to our own settlement (on the St. Lawrence)."

He Had No Companions.

It may be asked: Did Brule make this voyage down the valley of the Susquehanna by himself. There is no evidence that gives even a hint that he had a companion. The Indians then living in the valley of the Susquehanna, the Algonquins, were of the same linguistic family as the Iroquois to the north, with whose dialects he was quite familiar; therefore, he could have had no difficulty in making himself understood by those he met on the Susquehanna and Chesapeake Bay. Besides, the white man was not yet the obnoxious animal he became to the natives a century or more later. He was versed in Indian life through all its stages, and could take care of himself under the most adverse circumstances, as will be

shown later. As his main purpose was to spy out the land, he no doubt went down on one side and came up on the other. An explorer does not return in his tracks when in search of something new. Such being the case, it seems a certainty that he must have traversed our own county of Lancaster, settling forever the question of priority of this man's claim to being the first white man in our county as well as in our State. The evidence is so convincing that all the historians whose works have been examined virtually concede him the honor. In fact, there is no denial.¹²

It may be urged that this journey may have been made in a canoe, and not overland, and that, in such case, Brulé floated down the river without having touched our county. Indeed, one writer, in speaking of the long trip from Carantonan to the waters of the ocean, speaks of it as having been made in a canoe. That view cannot be entertained for a moment. The winters then, in all probability, were as cold, if not colder, than now. The river was almost certain to be frozen over some time during the winter season, rendering progress in a canoe impossible. Then, again, there were falls and rapids and rough places in the course of the river, even as there are now. That would have required portages in many places. How could one man have made these portages with his canoe unaided? Besides, the daily food requirements of the lone pioneer demanded that he should travel overland and not on the water. The idea that the trip was made by water and not by land is wholly untenable.

¹²See Parkman, Shea, Hanna, Giess, Jenkins, Winsor, Slafter, Butterfield and Sulte.

He is Taken Captive.

Brulé remained for some time after his return among his friends at Carantonan, when he determined to make an effort to reach Quebec. This was about April, 1616. Five or six Carantonais volunteered to act as his escort and guides as far as the country of the Hurons. On the way they met a party of Iroquois (Senecas), who at once charged Brulé and his friends, who promptly took to flight. The guides found each other and continued their journey, but Brulé, who had kept aloof from his Indian friends in the hope of more easily escaping, found himself unable to return or go forward. For three or four days he wandered through the woods, half famished and almost hopeless, until at length he found an Indian trail which he followed, choosing rather to throw himself on the tender mercy of the Iroquois than to perish from starvation. Before long he came upon three Seneca Indians loaded with fish. He approached and shouted; they turned, and, seeing him, would have run, but he laid down his bow and arrows, his only weapons, in token of peace. Upon coming together Brulé related his plight to them, how he had not tasted food for several days. They pitied him, and he was offered the pipe of peace, and, after the smoke, he was taken to their village and feasted and made comfortable, but his arrival created a great stir, and great numbers quickly gathered to see him. He was questioned closely. Where do you come from? What brought you here? How did you happen to lose your way? Are you not one of the Adoresetong (French), who are our enemies? He knew what he was up against, and promptly began to lie. He answered

all the queries that had been made to him as best he could, but was particularly anxious to make them believe he was not a Frenchman, but belonged to a better nation than the French, and who were anxious to be their friends. But the wily Iroquois saw through his subterfuges. They fell upon him, plucked out his beard, burnt him with live embers and tore out some of his fingernails with their teeth—all this against the protest of their chief.

It is very evident that all this was preliminary to the torture at the stake. Brulé was a Catholic, but we nowhere learn that he was much troubled by religious scruples. But he wore upon his breast an Agnus Dei, attached by a cord to his neck. This was seen, and an attempt was made to take it from him; he resisted and said: "If you take it and kill me, you will yourselves immediately die—you and all your kin." The day was hot, and one of those thunder gusts which often succeed the fierce heats of an American mid-summer day was rising against the sky. Brulé pointed to the inky clouds as tokens of the anger of his God. The storm broke, and as the celestial artillery boomed over the darkening forests, the Iroquois were stricken with a supernatural terror. All fled the spot, leaving their victim still bound fast, until the chief, who had endeavored to protect him, returned, cut the cords, and, leading him to his lodge, dressed his wounds. Thenceforth there was neither feast nor dance to which Brulé was not invited.¹³

A similar rainstorm is on record for a still more important occasion, near the same locality, one hundred and

¹³Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*, p. 379.

seventy-three years later, on August 6, 1777, during the hard-fought battle of Oriskany. The day had been hot and sultry. "The distant rumblings, indications of a coming storm, had not been heard amid the roar of battle. So intent were the contestants upon the struggle that they did not take notice of the thunderstorm until it broke upon them with great violence. The heavy downpour of rain, the swaying of the trees and the great darkness arrested the work of death for about an hour."¹⁴

Reaches His Friends at Last.

After several months' sojourn with these new "friends," he started for the country of his old friends, the Hurons, but before leaving the Iroquois he assured them that he would bring about better relations between them and the French and the Hurons. Of course, he was well received by the Hurons, but he learned that Champlain had returned to Quebec, having left instructions for Brulé to continue his explorations upon his return. But he seemed to be tired of his recent hard experiences, and after remaining among the Hurons many months, he concluded to return to his own countrymen on the St. Lawrence. So, in the summer of 1618, after eight years of continuous service in the wilderness, he joined his Indian friends, who were ready to make their annual trading trip to the French settlements, and on July 7 "greeted Champlain at the town of Three Rivers, after nearly a three years' absence since parting with him in the Huron country, and related the story of what he had seen of distant regions and of what he had suffered in his journeyings."¹⁵

¹⁴Faust's German Element in the United States, Vol. 1, p. 310.

¹⁵Butterfield, p. 98.

Champlain also informed Brulé that he was about to sail for France, and assured him that he would return with ample means in men and money and would suitably reward him.

On the Shores of Lake Superior.

It has already been stated that Brulé traveled to the northwest, until he stood upon the shores of Lake Huron. But there and elsewhere he had met with Indians who had told him of a still greater sea beyond. Champlain was aware of these things, and had all along been hoping this was the great northern ocean. It was to learn the truth of these stories, and also to draw these distant natives to open trade relations with the French, that he urged Brulé to undertake this new quest. He was now accompanied by another Frenchman named Grenolle. It does not fall within the province of this paper to attempt to relate all these men saw and where they went. They traveled to the Falls of St. Mary, and presently stood where no white man had ever stood before, on the shores of Lake Superior. It was the "North Sea" the Indians had been for years telling Champlain and Brulé about, the object of their hopes, the way that was to lead to China, but alas, for these hopes, the water was fresh! A long time was passed in explorations in the vicinity, and then the return trip was made, Brulé reaching Quebec July 2, 1623.

Champlain not having returned from Europe, Brulé, that same summer, returned to the Huron country to make further discoveries. The year 1625 found Brulé among a tribe of Indians called Alliwandarons, which he had not visited before. For several years Brulé was each season passing to and fro between the French

settlements and the Huron and other native tribes.

He Leaves the French Service.

Our narrative is drawing to a close. We come now to a time when the career of Brulé underwent a change. Trouble had been brewing in Europe. Hostilities broke out between France and England, owing largely to religious complications, and, as a result, in 1629 an English squadron was sent into the St. Lawrence to capture the French settlements, under the command of Captain David Kirk. He captured a large quantity of food supplies which had just arrived from France, and there was great distress and want. Parkman says: "Seven ounces of pounded peas were now the daily food of each, and at the end of May even this failed. Men, women and children betook themselves to the woods, gathering acorns and grubbing up roots. Some joined the Hurons and Algonquins; some wandered toward the Abenakis in Maine. There was scarcely one who would not have hailed the English deliverers."¹⁶

Four Frenchmen were among the number who went over to the English; they were Etienne Brulé, Nicholas Marsolt, Pierre Raye and Baillif. Thirteen others were induced to remain and live under English rule. Brulé has been censured for having aided the English vessels in ascending the river. There is a bitter assault on him in the last edition of Champlain's voyages, issued in 1632, but it is not from the hand of Champlain himself. Here are the words: "It was a very bad example to send persons of such bad morals as the interpreter Brulé among the Indians,

¹⁶Parkman's *Pioneers of France in the New World*, pp. 405-406.

who received a salary of one hundred pistoles a year, to urge the savages to trade with us. Such characters ought to have been severely chastised, for it was recognized the man was vicious and licentious; but what will not be the mischief wrought by the hope of gain which cometh before every consideration?" Surely Champlain could not have written that, for it condemns his own action. The place was taken; all the French prisoners who were seized were sent to England. It was a matter of living at liberty under English rule or of going as a prisoner to England. Then again for a period of twenty-one years—1608 to 1629—Brulé had served Champlain with dog-like fidelity. Most of that time he lived among savages, living like them on the products of the woods and streams. His services to France were greater than those of any other Frenchman, save Champlain himself. What was his recompense? Less than \$200 annually for a few years. Besides, he was not an enlisted soldier, and when the French towns were captured he had a right to look out for himself. Were not Frenchmen of noble lineage at the same time serving in armies that were fighting those of France? The charge that he was a bad man had never before been made. We have seen that he was Champlain's most trusted agent, always reliable and to be relied upon. He simply made the best of a bad situation, and gave himself the benefit of the doubt, if he had one. Besides, there is no evidence that he rendered further assistance to the English. In a few years a treaty of peace was concluded between England and France, and New France was turned over to her founders, the French.

The closing chapter of our story has been reached. It is brief and tragic. After what had occurred, it was, of course, impossible that Brulé should seek or even desire further service under the French Government. He had now reached the age of thirty-six years, eighteen of which had been passed almost exclusively among the Indians. To all intents and purposes he had become like one of them. It was only a few months which he from time to time spent in Quebec and other French towns. He was as fully qualified to spend a month or a year in the wilderness as any living man, red or white, between the St. Lawrence and the Delaware.

His Tragic Fate.

He took up a residence among his life-long associates, the Hurons, in their village of Toanche, the exact locality of which has not been determined, but which seems to have been his favorite resort when with the savages. Here he was barbarously and treacherously murdered by his former friends, the Hurons, to whom he had been of immense service for so many years. The reason for this bloodthirsty deed is not known. Whether he had given some unpardonable offense to his life-long friends, whether the deed was incited by outside agencies, or whether it occurred in some drunken orgie, it is impossible to tell. He was clubbed to death. But his foul assassins did not stop there. In their uncontrollable ferocity to take revenge on their hapless victim they feasted on his lifeless remains. It may fairly be inferred that Brulé was neither better nor worse than the hundreds of others who, like him, have spent their lives among the savages of America, but it

is unfair to cast slurs upon his memory, as has been done by a few writers, without proof. A Pennsylvania writer with no better sources of information than anyone else has this fling at him: "Yet a man, it would appear, of qualities not all heroic."¹⁷ From some of his contemporaries who knew him best, and were associated with him, we get different reports. From the Jesuit missionary, John de Brebuef, who was associated with him for a period of seven years, we get this: "I also saw the place where the poor Etienne Brulé had been barbarously murdered." Evidently the good father bore no ill will towards his old companion, or he would not have spoken so sympathetically of him.¹⁸ Here is another reference to him by one who knew him well, Friar Segard: "Finally this unfortunate Brulé was condemned to death and eaten by the Hurons, whom he had so long served as Interpreter, and all for a hatred they had conceived against him, for I do not know what fault he had committed with respect to them. He had dwelt with them a great many years, lived almost as they did and served as interpreter to the French, and after all that, he had gained for all recompense only a painful death, and a sad, unfortunate end. I pray God to have mercy on him and to have pity on his soul."¹⁹

Historians do not use that kind of language toward bad men, and good Franciscan Father Segard would not have done so had he believed Brulé to have been a bad man.

But their cruel deed brought consternation and dread even to the

¹⁷Howard M. Jenkins, *Pennsylvania Colonial and Federal*, Vol. 1, p. 35.

¹⁸*Relations des Hurons*, pp. 28-29.

¹⁹Father Gabriel Segard's *History of Canada*.

hearts of the savages. The village where the deed was done was burned to the ground, its inhabitants fled to a distant spot, and built a new town—all because they feared some terrible judgment would overtake them if they longer remained where Brulé was killed. They would, if possible, avert what was feared might be an awful punishment for their crime. A terrible pestilence devastated the land a considerable time after the event, and not a few of the savages were convinced it was because of their deed. A sister of the murdered Brulé was said to have been seen flying over the country, breathing death and destruction as she hastened onward. She was her brother's avenger, and nothing could stay her onward course. So it was that the woman carried terror to the minds of the guilty Hurons, and the deadly pestilence could not be assuaged.²⁹

Conclusion.

It was Etienne Brulé's misfortune not to have lived in the era of the daily newspaper and the ubiquitous reporter. He was with the expedition that discovered Lake Huron ten years before the Pilgrim psalmody was heard at Plymouth Rock; six years after Hendrick Hudson discovered the river that bears his name he stood on the shores of Lake Ontario, and by an arduous tour within the same year connected Chesapeake Bay with the Great Lakes, traversing the broad expanse of our own State to do so, nearly seventy years before William Penn first saw the land that bears his name. Finally, he was the first white man to gaze on the broad expanse of Lake Superior. All in all, we will not go far amiss if we pro-

²⁹Butterfield's Brulé. P. 125.

nounce him, so far as actual achievements are concerned, the greatest explorer the new World has ever known.

Inasmuch as the various nations that came into contact with the Indian tribes of Canada, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and other localities did not give these tribes the same name, not a little confusion has arisen from that diverse nomenclature. Captain John Smith, the first white man to come in contact with the Susquehannocks, called them Sasqueshannocks, and their town nearest the mouth of the Susquehanna river, Sasquesahanough. The Dutch and Swedish writers called them Minquas, Mengue and Mingoes. The French called them Andastes, Gandastogues and Carantouains, the latter evidently from their stockaded town Carantouan. They were also called Conestogas as early as 1700. Although racially Iroquois, they allied themselves with the Algonquins, and were almost continually at war with the Iroquois confederacy.

The most advanced form of governmental and tribal relationship was shown by the Iroquois, so-called by the French, but more generally known by the English as the Five Nations—the Onondagos, Senecas, Oneidas, Cayugas and Mohawks: when the Tuscaroras were admitted to their confederacy in 1713-1722, they were known as the Six Nations. They had had upwards of fifty towns and at one time numbered 16,000 souls. They were also called Mengues, Minckquas and Mingos, being of the same stock as the Conestogas. Captain Smith called them Massawomeks.

Still another large confederacy occupied the shores of the Delaware river from southern New York to Delaware. They were called Lenape or Leni-lenape; and were the most important of all the Algonquin stock. The English knew them as Delawares. The Mohicans, Nanticokes, Conoys and Shawnees were all of this stock, and are believed to have had a common origin. They too were compelled to yield to the all-conquering Iroquois, who about 1720 assumed dominion over them. Their number never exceeded 3,000.

The Hurons were among the most powerful of the tribes in the valley of the St. Lawrence. Their real locality at the time the French came in contact with them was on Lake Simcoe, Georgian Bay and the Ottawa and Trent rivers, in Canada. They were of Iro-

quois stock, but were continually at war with the five allied Iroquois tribes of New York. Like the latter, they formed a federation of four tribes, and several other smaller tribes, who sought their protection. In their own tongue they called themselves "Wendats," which in time was corrupted to Yendats, Guyandotts and finally into "Wyandots." The French first came into communication with them in 1534; they found some of these Indians on the islands of the St. Lawrence, on the present sites of Montreal and Quebec. Even then they were at war with the New York Iroquois. Their numbers were estimated by the Jesuit Fathers at from 20,000 to 35,000, with more than 50 towns or villages, many of which were strongly palisaded or fortified. Their frequent wars with the Five Nations eventually broke up their federation, and to-day there are perhaps less than 1,000 in Canada and various parts of the United States.

Miss Eastman, the Librarian, reported a number of donations during the month of December. Mr. B. F. Owen, of Reading, presented, through Mr. F. R. Dunderberg, a number of very valuable church records, in manuscript. They include the records of the baptisms, marriages and burials in the five Episcopal churches on the borders of Lancaster, Chester and Berks counties as follows: St. Mary's, Warwick township, Chester county; St. Mark's, Honeybrook, Chester county; St. Thomas, Morgantown, Berks county; Bangor, Churchtown, Lancaster county, and St. John's, Conowingville, Chester and Lancaster counties. A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Owen for his gift, which comprises a book of 181 pages. Mr. D. H. Landis contributed copies of the "Souvenir and Register of the Second Annual Landis Family Reunion at Lutz" and the "Centennial Souvenir History of Mt. Joy and Florio," compiled by Levi E. Sheetz. Rev. George I. Brown presented a copy of the sermon he delivered at the unveiling of the Diller memorial tabled at St.

Minutes of the January Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 3, 1913.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held on Friday evening in the public library building, with a good attendance, despite the disagreeable weather. President Steinman was in the chair. The annual reports of officers showed the affairs of the society to be in good condition.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported a number of donations during the month of December. Mr. B. F. Owen, of Reading, presented, through Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, a number of very valuable church records, in manuscript. They include the record of the baptisms, marriages and burials in the five Episcopal churches on the borders of Lancaster, Chester and Berks counties as follows: St. Mary's, Warwick township, Chester county; St. Mark's, Honeybrook, Chester county; St. Thomas, Morgantown, Berks county; Bangon, Churchtown, Lancaster county, and St. John's, Compassville, Chester and Lancaster counties. A vote of thanks was extended Mr. Owen for his gift, which comprises a book of 151 pages. Mr. D. B. Landis contributed copies of the "Souvenir and Register of the Second Annual Landis Family Reunion at Lititz" and the "Centennial Souvenir History of Mt. Joy and Florin," compiled by Levi F. Sheetz. Rev. George I. Browne presented a copy of the sermon he delivered at the unveiling of the Diller memorial tablet at St.

John's Episcopal Church. The usual bulletins were received during the month.

Walter Bausman, 115 East Thirty-fourth street, New York, was nominated for membership and the following were elected: Mrs. J. B. Hutchinson, 1304 Spruce street, Philadelphia; William Bachman, 46 East Orange street, city; Miss Sue Geyer, 30 North Prince street, city.

The annual report of the librarian showed that the society has secured by donations and purchase a large number of very valuable books during the past year. Included among them were the Census Report of 1890 and 1900, acquired through Mr. F. R. Diefenderffer; the entire collection of thirty-eight volumes from the New York Historical Society, by courtesy of the society; the first thirteen volumes of the Pennsylvania-German Society, part being a gift from the Berks County Historical Society and part from Mrs. M. R. Cowell, and the very valuable collection of historical books from the library of the late Franklin H. Brehman, acquired through the courtesy of Mrs. M. N. Robinson. The number of books registered in the library at the end of 1912 was 2,378, and of this number 207 were added during the year.

On motion the report was received and filed.

The annual report of the recording secretary, Mr. C. B. Hollinger, gave the total present membership of the society as 260. Twenty-five new members were elected during the year and seven died. The society's sixteenth volume of publications comprises a book of over 300 pages. The report was, on motion, received and filed.

The treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, presented his annual statement, show-

ing the society's finances to be in fairly good condition. The report was accepted and on motion referred to the auditing committee, Miss Clark, Mr. Magee and Mr. Slaymaker, which reported the accounts correct.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., and W. U. Hensel, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Recording Secretary, C. B. Hollinger; Librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Executive Committee, Mrs. S. B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Monroe B. Hirsh.

Attention was called to the annual meeting of the State Federation of Historical Societies, which will be held in the rooms of the Dauphin County Historical Society at Harrisburg, January 16. The local society will be represented and members who attend will be recognized as duly accredited delegates.

A resolution was adopted endorsing the proposed history of Lancaster county and giving the movement all the encouragement possible.

Mr. W. U. Hensel presented a preliminary report on the recent Portraiture Exhibition which was held under the joint auspices of the Historical Society and the Iris Club.

The nineteenth volume of the Journals of the Continental Congress was ordered purchased.

On motion, the Secretary was directed to draw an order for the payment of the insurance on the library and curios.

The sum of \$25 was ordered paid the librarian for the purchase of books and current expenses.

The paper of the evening was "The First White Man in Pennsylvania and in Lancaster County," written by F. R. Diffenderffer and read by John A. Coyle, Esq. That high honor was claimed for Etienne Brule, a young Frenchman, who came to the new world with Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the French dominion of Canada, in 1608, when only eighteen years old. He never returned to Europe, but remained among the Indians until his untimely death at their hands at the early age of thirty-six years, eighteen of which were spent in explorations in America. This is the man the historian Parkman calls "The dauntless woodsman, pioneer of pioneers. Etienne Brule, the interpreter." During the winter of 1615-16 he passed down the Susquehanna, through Pennsylvania and Maryland to the open ocean, and returned to his starting point. He was with the expedition that discovered Lake Huron ten years before the Pilgrim psalmody was heard at Plymouth Rock; six years after Hendrick Hudson discovered the river that bears his name he stood on the shores of Lake Ontario, and by an arduous tour within the same years connected Chesapeake Bay with the Great Lakes, traversing the broad expanse of our own State to do so, and nearly seventy years before William Penn first saw the land that bears his name. Finally, he was the first white man to gaze on the broad expanse of Lake Superior. All in all we will not go far amiss if we pronounce him, so far as actual personal achievements are concerned, the greatest explorer the new world has ever known.

A vote of thanks was extended the writer and the reader.

The newly elected Executive Committee held a meeting after the regular session and organized by electing Mr. A. K. Hostetter chairman. A number of matters were acted upon. A resolution was adopted to the effect that hereafter the chairman must be notified at least a week previous to the regular meeting what paper or papers are to be read. This resolution will be strictly enforced.

REV. DR. HENRY E. GANER.

Rev. Dr. Henry E. Ganer, pastor of St. Mary's Church and one of the leading citizens in the city, died, Christmas Day, 1912, at the rectory. He was seized with a fatal hemorrhage while seated at the dinner table away from the rectory. Dr. Ganer had a notable career, being especially distinguished for his musical and he leaves as a monument to his memory and wisdom a number of compositions that are widely acknowledged. A musician of the grandest and highest quality, his clerical work and achievements by and the commendations in the church and the lay, cordial and the parishioners. Dr. Ganer was born in this city, 1839. He was a son of the late Mrs. Ganer and daughter of a respected Lutheran family. As a youth he attended St. Joseph's parochial school. He then took a six years in the classics and music at St. Vincent's College, where he was prepared for the priesthood. In 1875 he was ordained as a doctor of music, and two years later he was to the priesthood. He served three years as pastor at St. Paul, and then served the Catholic parish for a period of years, coming from there to Lancaster. He had been of Todd Hospital, Camden, a member of the Camden Historical Society and a director of the Hamilton Institution. He took an absorbing interest in the American Indians, and had much opportunity to study the Catholic Indian School. In the Indian mission with zeal, and his work was recognized by Cardinal

In Memoriam.

CHARLES T. STEIGERWALT.

Charles T. Steigerwalt, for a number of years a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and for a time its librarian, passed away March 29, 1912, at St. Joseph's Hospital. Mr. Steigerwalt was well known to numismatists and collectors of antiques all over the country.

The deceased was a son of the late Henry J. Steigerwalt, of this city, and was born June 28, 1858. Soon after leaving the public schools he began his work as a collector, and was a recognized authority on coins and antiques. He held membership in the leading American numismatist societies and was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church and of the Young Republicans.

REV. DR. HENRY G. GANSS.

Rev. Dr. Henry G. Ganss, rector of St. Mary's Catholic Church, and one of the leading divines in the city, died suddenly on Christmas Day, 1912, at the rectory. He was seized with cerebral hemorrhage while seated at the dinner table and passed away later in the evening. Dr. Ganss had a notable career, having been especially distinguished for his musical attainments, and he leaves as a monument to his memory and his rare talents a number of compositions that are widely celebrated, and reveal a musicianship of the soundest and highest qualities, while in his clerical work and achievements he won the confidence of his superiors in the church, and the love, cordial and lasting, of his parishioners. Dr. Ganss was born in this city February 22, 1855. He was a son of the late Geo. Ganss, and descended from an old and respected Lancaster family. As a youth he attended the St. Joseph parochial school. He then took a six years' course in the classics and music at St. Vincent's College, Latrobe, Pa., where he was prepared for the priesthood. In 1876 he was graduated as a doctor of music, and two years later he was ordained to the priesthood. He served three years as rector at Milton, Pa., and then served the Carlisle parish for a period of twenty years, coming from there to Lancaster. He had been a trustee of Todd Hospital, Carlisle; a member of the Cumberland County Historical Society and a director of the Hamilton Library Association. He took an absorbing interest in the cause of the American Indians, and had much opportunity to study them at the Carlisle Indian School. In the Indian missions he labored with zeal, and his work was recognized by Cardinal Gibbons.

who appointed him financial agent of the Catholic Indian missions. As a composer of religious music Dr. Ganss had an international reputation. He wrote a number of masses, which are found in the libraries of the best choirs in the Catholic denomination. In 1880 he won the prize for the national hymn of the American navy, his composition being entitled, "The Banner of the Sea," and there were 145 competitors, including musicians from this country and abroad. His papal hymn, "Long Live the Pope," has been translated into twenty-five languages, which is ample evidence of its popularity. He was honored by having it sung in the presence of the Pope by the Sistine choir, of Rome. Scarcely less celebrated as a musician was the Doctor as an author, and many of his works on historical subjects are authoritative. Among his more noted books are the following: "New Phases of an Old Fallacy," now in its second edition; "History of St. Patrick's Church, Carlisle, Pa."; ten pamphlets dealing with Luther and the Reformation subjects; Anglican Orders and the Indian question. He was an important contributor to the "American Catholic Quarterly Review," "American Ecclesiastical Review," "Catholic World," "The Messenger," "The Ave Maria" and "The Catholic Encyclopedia." To the latter he contributed the sketch of Martin Luther, which is regarded as a very learned presentation of the subject. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society. He was laid to rest in St. Mary's Cemetery, his grave being near that of the beloved Father Keenan.

JOHN HOFF BAUMGARDNER.

John Hoff Baumgardner, one of Lancaster's best known citizens, died on Wednesday, December 2, 1912, death being due to pleurisy following a severe cold. By his death Lancaster lost a citizen who was for a long period of years very actively associated with its civic, historic and business affairs. He belonged, too, to a family that was unusually prominent in the business world. He was born in Lancaster, April 23, 1843, and was in his seventieth year. He was a graduate of the Lancaster High School and the Philadelphia Polyclinic College. He was among the organizers of the Lancaster Gas, Light and Fuel Company, and general manager for many years. He was also the treasurer of what was then the Lancaster Street Railway Company, which built the railway line from Centre Square to McGrann's Park, the nucleus of the present magnificent trolley system of our county. He was interested in the first company to institute independent markets in Lancaster, the Northern Market Company being the first organized under such conditions. He was a director of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company; a trustee of the Lancaster Cemetery; president of the American Mechanics' Building and Loan Association; president of the Board of Trustees of the Ann C. Witmer Home; a trustee of the Mechanics' Library. He was a former member of City Council, one of the organizers of the famous Tucquan

Club, a charter member of the Hamilton, a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, and was the first chief of the old volunteer fire department. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

FRANKLIN H. BRENEMAN.

Franklin H. Breneman, who was one of Lancaster's prominent citizens, died on Saturday, January 8, 1912. He was in his seventy-sixth year, having been born in 1836. He commenced business life early, having in 1853 entered the service of the Lancaster County Bank, later changing to the Lancaster County National Bank. He continued all his life with this institution, passing through its various positions until 1881, when he succeeded Mr. Peifer as cashier. In 1890 he was elected president, and continued to fill that office until 1906, when he resigned on account of failing health and strength. Thus he served this one institution fifty-three years. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

HARRIS BOARDMAN.

Harris Boardman, Superintendent of the Edison Electric Company, and a well known citizen, died suddenly on July 25, at Atlantic City, where he had gone for his health. The deceased, who was forty-six years of age, had been connected with the Edison Electric Company for a period of fifteen years, rising from a position of obscurity to that of superintendent. He was a man of fine mechanical ability, an inherited trait, his father, Harris Boardman, having been noted as a mechanical genius. He was a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society, the First Presbyterian Church and Lamberton Lodge of Masons.

MISS HARRIET HEITSHU.

Miss Harriet Heitshu, well known to many of the older residents of Lancaster, died June 15, 1912, death resulting from paralysis, with which the deceased had been afflicted for some years. The deceased was a daughter of the late Daniel Heitshu, who conducted a hat store on the site now occupied by the Woolworth Building. Since the death of her father she had lived alone in her Lime street home. She was a member of St. Paul's Reformed Church and the Lancaster County Historical Society.

HENRY MATHIAS WEAVER.

Henry Mathias Weaver, a prominent and influential citizen of Mansfield, Ohio, died of paralysis, after a lingering illness, on October 3, 1912. He was born in Philadelphia, July 13, 1843, and educated at Kenyon College. In 1869 he went to Mansfield, leaving his parental home in Columbus, Ohio, where he had since been actively identified with the commercial, intellec-

tual and aesthetic developments of his adopted city. He was engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business for twenty-five years in Mansfield and Kansas City, Mo., and later managed the business of the Barr Cash and Package Carrier company, also acting as director in some of Mansfield's leading corporations, and was honored by having patents granted to him on many of his inventions. He served as City Councilman, trustee of the Memorial Opera House, Memorial Library Association, and as Park Commissioner, where he found scope for the exercise of his naturally artistic ability, which had been cultivated by study and travel. Mr. Weaver, although not a resident of Lancaster county, had many claims through his ancestry, and was much interested in the proceedings of the Society, taking pleasure in receiving the publications, particularly the pamphlet relating to the early settlement of the Germans, at the time of the Bi-Centennial in 1910. Mr. Weaver was elected a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society on May 3, 1901, but never attended a meeting. At one time he promised a member of the Society he would prepare a paper on the Weaver Family, but it is presumed failing health prevented him from giving us what would have been historically an addition to our library. About 1717 four brothers of the name of Weaver, or Weber, emigrated from Zurich, Switzerland, and settled in what is now Lancaster county. John Weaver purchased land in Strasburg township, but the three brothers, Jacob, Henry and George, bought land in East Earl township, lying on the banks of the Conestoga Creek, which was named Weaver Land—or Weber Thal. Henry M. Weaver was a descendant of Jacob Weaver, one of the pioneers, and also of the well-known Brackbill family. Captain Robert Good, of Revolutionary fame, and a native of Ireland, was another Lancaster county ancestor, who was a member of Colonel Peter Grubb's battalion of Lancaster County Militia. Robert Good married Jane Davis, a granddaughter of William Davis, a Welshman, who settled in Radnor, Delaware county, and she was also the daughter of Edward Davis, of Churchtown, Lancaster county. Mr. Weaver leaves a widow, Helen, daughter of James Purdy, of Mansfield, and a son, Henry P. Weaver.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 3, 1913.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1913.

President.

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Litt.D.,
W. U. HENSEL, ESQ.

Recording Secretary,

CHARLES B. HOLLINGER.

Librarian,

MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.

Treasurer,

A. K. HOSTETTER.

Executive Committee,

MRS. SARAH B. CARPENTER, MRS. M. N. ROBINSON, D. F.
MAGEE, ESQ., H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ., D. B. LANDIS.
GEORGE F. K. ERISMAN, DR. R. K. BUEHRLE, L. B. HERR.
JOHN L. SUMMY, MONROE B. HIRSH.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 3, 1913.

The year 1912, just closed, will go down in the archives of the Lancaster County Historical Society as one of the most important in its long career, marked as it has been by many notable events that have aided in advancing the work for which the Society was organized, as set forth in the call issued November 11, 1886—"to make a systematic effort to gather and preserve the material relating to the history of Lancaster county." During the past year the members have contributed a large amount of historical matter bearing on our early history, its value being enhanced by the fact that it was along lines of original research and nearly all new to the Society and the general public. From the excellent article, *On the Conestoga River*, read at the January meeting by Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, to the paper on Peter Lehn Grosh, read at the last meeting by Herbert H. Beck, the Society has enjoyed at its monthly sessions a series of papers that have been most edifying and instructive. Let us hope that the year upon which we have just entered will be just as productive of good things along historical lines.

Two marked events stand out in the year's work—the very successful celebration held at Williamson Park, where was unveiled the tablet erected to the memory of General Edward Hand and other Lancaster sons who fought in the War of the Revolution, and the exhibition of local portraiture held in conjunction with the Iris Club. Both of them have served to bring the Lancaster County Historical Society to the forefront in the galaxy of similar organizations throughout the country. The details of both these events have been so fully set forth in our monthly pamphlets that it will be useless for me to review them in this report.

As part of the duties of the office of recording secretary, there has been compiled ten numbers of the pamphlets of the Society, which, combined, form the sixteenth volume, making a book of almost 300 pages. In the nature of its contents and the general make-up it compares more than favorably with previous volumes. To the December issue has been added the history of Jacob Eichholtz, portrait painter, compiled by Mr. W. U. Hensel, and in connection with it are a number of reprints from the portraits on recent exhibition. This addition serves to make the volume one of exceeding great value. The suggestion has been made by one of our members that the catalogue of the Portrait Exhibition be bound in with Volume 16, by those members who were fortunate enough to secure copies of them. The suggestion is an excellent one.

The usual monthly meetings of the Society have been held during the year with a very good attendance. In fact, the at-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

LANCASTER, PA., JAN. 3, 1913.

The year 1912, just closed, will go down in the archives of the Lancaster County Historical Society as one of the most important in its long career, marked as it has been by many notable events that have aided in advancing the work for which the society was organized, as set forth in the call issued November 1888—"to make a systematic effort to gather and preserve material relating to the history of Lancaster county." During the past year the members have contributed a large amount of material bearing on our early history, its value being attested by the fact that it was along lines of original research nearly all new to the Society and the general public. From an excellent article, On the Conestoga River, read at the January meeting by Mr. F. R. Dittenberfer, to the paper on Peter Grosh, read at the last meeting by Herbert H. Back, the society has enjoyed at its monthly sessions a series of papers have been most edifying and instructive. Let us hope that year upon which we have just entered will be just as productive of good things along historical lines.

Two marked events stand out in the year's work—the very successful celebration held at Williamson Park, where was unveiled the tablet erected to the memory of General Edwards and other Lancaster sons who fought in the War of the Revolution, and the exhibition of local portraits held in connection with the L. C. Club. Both of them have served to bring Lancaster County Historical Society to the forefront in the city of similar organizations throughout the county. The success of both these events have been so fully set forth in our many pamphlets that it will be useless for me to review them in this report.

Part of the duties of the office of recording secretary, there been completed ten numbers of the pamphlets of the Society, combined form the sixteenth volume, making a book of 300 pages. In the nature of its contents and the general up-to-date it compares more than favorably with previous volumes. To the December issue has been added the history of Reichsholtz, portrait painter, compiled by Mr. W. U. Henrich, and in connection with it are a number of reprints from the atlas on recent exhibition. This addition serves to make volume one of exceeding great value. The suggestion was made by one of our members that the catalogue of the 1912 Exhibition be bound in with Volume 16, by those members who were fortunate enough to secure copies of them. The action is an excellent one.

The usual monthly meetings of the Society have been held the year with a very good attendance. In fact, the at-

tendance, taking the year as a whole, was far ahead of previous years. Twenty-five new members were elected during the year, while seven members passed to the Great Beyond, leaving the total present membership 260.

The secretary wishes to acknowledge the assistance given during the year by the various officers of the Society, which has helped to make his duties most pleasant ones.

In closing this rather uninteresting report, I wish to extend the hope that the year 1913 will be a most prosperous and profitable one, not only for the Society, but for each individual member.

Signed,

C. B. HOLLINGER,
Recording Secretary.

The number of books in the Library registered at the end of 1912 were:

Bound volumes 2,318
Added during the year 291

Of these:

By gift 112
By purchase 1
Bound by Society 22

The number of books added exceeds the number of the year previous by nine. The Society purchased only half as many as it did in 1911, had six less bound, but in gifts received twenty-two more.

A number of old robes and curios were contributed by members and friends during the year, and these may be of much interest to the public some day, when it is possible to display them.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBRARIAN.

Lancaster, Jan. 3, 1913.

The report here offered for the year 1912 of the library, its condition, its usefulness, in all that it stands for to this Society, is one which shows continued progress. The classified condition called forth early in the year the question of insuring so valuable a collection. This was promptly done by the committee appointed to attend to the matter. Its usefulness was tested not only by members of this Society, but by many visitors from beyond the county and from other States. Many valuable books were added during the year, most of them being gifts to the library. Among the largest and most valuable additions placed on the shelves were the Census Report of 1890 and also that of 1900, acquired through the personal interest of Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer; the entire collection of 38 volumes of the New York Historical Society, by courtesy of that society; the first 13 volumes of the Pennsylvania German Society, part being a gift from the Historical Society of Berks County and part a gift from Mrs. M. R. Cowell; and the very valuable historical collection from the library of the late Franklin R. Breneman, acquired through the personal interest of Mrs. M. N. Robinson. With the last donation a bookcase, also, was received, which was most acceptable, owing to the pressing necessity for shelf room. Many smaller donations were received of proportionate value.

The number of books in the library registered at the end of 1912 were:

Bound volumes	2,378
Added during the year	207

Of these:

By gift	172
By purchase	7
Bound by Society	28

The number of books added exceeds the number of the year previous by nine. The Society purchased only half as many as it did in 1911, had six less bound, but in gifts received twenty-two more.

A number of old relics and curios were contributed by members and friends during the year, and these may be of much interest to the public some day, when it is possible to display them.

The individual expense list for the library is as follows:

Balance on hand January 1, 1912	\$.30
January 13—Returned from University of California	2.85
January 31—Received from Society	25.00
June 7—Received from Society50
Total	\$28.65
For Society's pamphlets	\$ 6.50
For extra electric light	2.00
For stamps	3.23
For expressage	3.45
To Hoffmeier Bros	5.00
Sundries	3.69
Total	\$23.87
Balance on Hand	\$ 4.78

LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN,
Librarian.

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HOETTER,
Treasurer.

In addition to the above the Society has on deposit at 4 per cent., in the Connecticut National Bank, \$432.06, represented by certificates for \$150.02, \$27.04, \$235.00 and \$200.00.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned auditing committee, appointed to audit the books of the Treasurer, do hereby certify that we found the same correct, and find a balance in hand of Treasurer of \$71.15, and on certificate of deposit, \$432.06, or a total of \$503.21.

D. F. NAGER,
MARTHA B. CLARK,
H. C. SLAYMAKER,
Auditors.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The annual report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society, of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1912:

January 1, 1912, balance on hand	\$213.79
Amount received for admission fees and dues.....	236.00
Amount received for one life membership	25.00
Amount received as county appropriation	200.00
Amount received from sale of pamphlets	18.35

Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders were regularly drawn on him by the President and Treasurer, and are herewith submitted:

For printing and stationery	\$192.62
For mailing and dicing pamphlets	52.13
For binding books	27.30
For librarian's services	25.00
For purchase of books, etc.,	54.70
For lecture by Mr. Griffis	25.00
For fire insurance	12.24
For certificates of deposit	225.00
For housekeeper	5.00
For State Federation dues	2.00

\$621.99

Amount on hand January 1, 1913\$ 71.15

\$693.14 \$693.14

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

In addition to the above the Society has on deposit at 4 per cent., in the Conestoga National Bank, \$432.06, represented by certificates for \$180.02, \$27.04, \$25.00 and \$200.00.

REPORT OF AUDITING COMMITTEE.

The undersigned auditing committee, appointed to audit the books of the Treasurer, do hereby certify that we found the same correct, and find a balance in hand of Treasurer of \$71.15, and on certificate of deposit, \$432.06, or a total of \$503.21.

D. F. MAGEE,
MARTHA B. CLARK,
H. C. SLAYMAKER,
Auditors.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

By A. K. HOSIER

MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL PETER HEINTZELMAN.
MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.

Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman. - - - 57

By A. K. HOSTETTER.

Minutes of the February Meeting. - - - 79

S. P. Heintzelman

MAJOR GENERAL SAMUEL PETER HEINTZELMAN

Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman.

The memory of great and good men will not perish. Standing alone, usually find some occasion to remember the times and the men, but to come together on some special occasion, and with a direct effect, such as the great and solemn service of war, who have been privileged to have gone by.

It seemed to me at one of our meetings at Madison, Wisconsin, recently, that at which the memory of Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman was the most deeply and feelingly recalled, that a tribute to him was then published.

Although his brilliant achievements and well-remembered services in the military and naval history of our country are well known, and it is not over too long since we have read that he was never mentioned in connection with the historic annals of our eastern history which he so richly deserved.

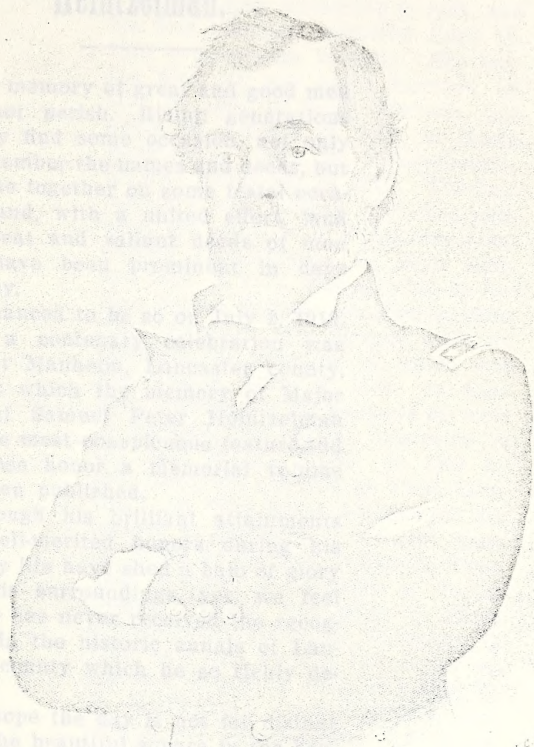
I hope that the day will come when the beautiful square in the central part of his native town will be still more beautified by the erection of a fitting monument to the memory of his noble deeds.

With the hope that the day will come when the beautiful square in the central part of his native town will be still more beautified by the erection of a fitting monument to the memory of his noble deeds.

Below is a list of the names of his life-works, and a little attention to his character.

MAJOR-GENERAL P. HEINTZELMAN.

1871/86



S. P. Heintzelman

Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman.

The memory of great and good men will not perish. Rising generations usually find some occasion, not only to remember the names and deeds, but to come together on some festal occasion, and, with a united effort, laud the great and valiant deeds of men who have been prominent in days gone by.

It chanced to be so on July 2, 1912, when a centenary celebration was held at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pa., at which the memory of Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman was the most conspicuous feature, and in whose honor a memorial volume was then published.

Although his brilliant attainments and well-merited honors during his military life have shed a halo of glory over his surroundings, yet we feel that he has never received the recognition in the historic annals of Lancaster county which he so richly deserved.

We hope the day is not far distant when the beautiful square in the central part of his native town will be still more beautified by the erection of a fitting monument to the memory of his noble deeds.

With the old adage, "Honor to whom honor is due," in mind, the writer herewith begs to submit the following sketch.

Before proceeding on the review of his life-work, however, let us give a little attention to his ancestry:

John George Heintzleman, I.

The first ancestor of General S. P. Heintzleman of whom we have any knowledge was a merchant of Augsburg, Germany.

He was born November 9, 1642, and his first marriage occurred April 16, 1663 to Appolonia Wöhrlin. She having died, he was again married, on May 28, 1699, to Susan Böhlerin, and again on October 22, 1708, to Maria Kreydeman, born in Mohrenbergin. He died November 10, 1717. The first marriage was blessed with five children, the youngest of which was John George Heintzleman, II., born 1689, and who, in 1717, was married to Regine Sabina Garbin. He died in 1731. This marriage was blessed with six children, the youngest of which was Hieronimus, born in 1730. In company with two of his brothers he went to England and became interested in the East Indian Trade. In 1756 he left there for America as First Lieutenant in "The Royal Americans." He located at Manheim, Lancaster county, where he married Catharine Elizabeth Wagner, a daughter of Pastor Tobias Wagner, who came to Pennsylvania from Horkheim, Germany, in 1743, and who became intimately associated in church work with Rev. H. M. Muhlenberg, Casper Stoever and others, at Tulpehocken, Lancaster, Reading and New Holland, and who in 1759 returned to Europe, where, sometime afterwards, he died.

Maria Wagner, a sister of Catharine Elizabeth, was married December, 19, 1811, to John Stille, and among their six children are found Drs. Alfred and Charles J. Stille, of Philadelphia, the latter of whom was former Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the cemetery at Manheim; ad-

joining the Lutheran Church, familiarly known as the "Red Rose Church," is a tombstone which, with German inscription, marks the grave of Heironymus Heintzelman, born August 9, 1730; died November 25, 1796, aged 66 years, 3 months, 16 days.

Although this was the first ancestor from which we are able to trace the lineal descent of Maj. S. P. Heintzelman, yet we find by exhaustive researches that there were two earlier arrivals in Lancaster county from Germany of members of the Heintzelman family, and, whilst we have not been able to trace any kinship between them and the General's family, yet I beg to refer to them briefly, with the thought it may probably be of some assistance in future genealogical researches.

In 1851 Rev. J. W. Richards, one of the leading divines of the Lutheran Church in Reading, wrote a series of biographical sketches of early Lutheran ministers who were prominent in church work in Lancaster and adjoining counties. Rev. Richards was connected with the Muhlenberg and Weiser families. One of these sketches, a copy of which has been filed among the records of our society, refers to Rev. John Dietrich Matthias Heintzelman, who was born in 1726, in the city of Saltzwedel, in Altenmark, Germany. He was the son of a country doctor, received a collegiate education, was ordained to the ministry July 11, 1751, and was sent to this country in company with Rev. Frederick Shulze (who became Muhlenberg's assistant in church and school work in Trappe and other places). They reached Philadelphia, December 12, 1751. In November, 1754, he was married to Margaret, the second daughter of the noted pioneer, Conrad

Weiser. He died February 9, 1756, and is buried in St. Michael's Church, Philadelphia, near the altar. In a letter written by Weiser, to Sec. Peters, on May 19, 1755, he says (referring to two individuals): "If you could prevail with Mr. Heintzelman, my son-in-law, for a few weeks board with him it would be agreeable to the lads, because my daughter is somewhat used to the Indians and understands here and there a word." In his will, which was probated in the Register's office of Berks county July 31, 1760, he also mentions his grandson, Israel Heintzelman, as follows: "One Hundred Pounds out of the share allotted to his mother shall be put to interest and managed for his best advantage, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one, and then be paid to him with the profits thereof, etc."

In Volume 17, of the second series of the Pennsylvania Archives, on page 424, appears a record of another early arrival of the Heintzelmans, in the person of Hans George Heintzelman, who was registered as one of the passengers on the ship "Eastern Branch," James Nevin, Captain, from Rotterdam, late from Portsmouth, England. He took the oath of allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain and the Province of Pennsylvania October 3, 1753.

The name Hieronymus, translated into the English language appears in some of the records as Jeremiah, and in others as Jerome, all referring to the same person. In making these researches this fact proved to be very troublesome, particularly so in comparing the church records with the Court records.

Troubles also seemed to prevail in the early days of Hieronimus' (Jerome's) career in his newly-chosen country, for in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Lancaster, in book

"P," page 63, we find a record of an "Assignment," made by Jerome and Catharine Heintzelman (his wife), for the benefit of their creditors, to James Rolf and others, on July 7, 1767. In this deed of assignment appears an inventory and a list of the moneys due to him (Jerome) by various people. In later years, however, we find that he has again recovered from his financial reverses, and at the time of his death was quite prosperous. In the Pennsylvania Gazette for 1775 appears a notice to delinquent lot-holders in Manheim to pay their arrearages at the house of Jerome Heintzelman on the 10th or 11th of November, otherwise the lots will be seized by the proprietors.

We find in the Recorder's office of Lancaster, in Book No. 21, page 203, that this same Jeremiah (Hieronymus), innkeeper and merchant, bought a tract of land from Henry William Stiegel, by conveyance dated February 1, 1774; that he made his last will and testament under date of February 28, 1796.

His will was probated on April 5, 1797, in Will book "G," Volume 1, page 155. On July 30, 1800, his widow, Catherine Elizabeth, who was the executrix under his will, sold his property to Emanuel Dyer. In the office of the Register of Wills we find on file an inventory of Jeremiah Heintzelman's effects, a copy of which (as nearly identical with the original as possible, as regards capital letters, spelling, etc.), has been filed in the archives of this Society. A tombstone in the Manheim cemetery aforesaid gives the date of her birth as July 9, 1741; death, July 29, 1821. Age, 80 years, 20 days.

Jeremiah and Catharine Heintzelman were survived by five children,

viz: John, Peter, Jerome, Frederick and Elizabeth.

John, the first named, was also an innkeeper. He built of logs the first hotel in Manheim, known as the "Black Horse." We have found no record of the date of this building, but find that he is credited with the payment of sixteen shillings and six pence, ground rent on his "Inn-lot" in Manheim, in 1796. Aside from being an inn-keeper, John, Sr., was also engaged in the clock-making industry, and there are at present some very fine specimens of his handicraft in existence, one of which, a tall "Grandfather's clock," can be seen in Danner's Museum in Manheim. He was married to Barbara Stroh, from which marriage two sons were born, viz: John and Samuel, both of whom became practicing physicians in the town. It is evident that John, Sr., died sometime in 1804, for we find that in the Register's office in Lancaster an inventory of his effects, dated November 12, 1804, a copy of which, like that in the above-named instance, has also been filed in our archives.

In 1818 Barbara, the widow of John Sr., was married to Samuel Geehr, and a short time afterwards they moved to Lebanon county.

Peter, the second son of Jerome, was a merchant and deputy postmaster in Manheim. He was married to Ann Elizabeth Grubb, a daughter of Peter Grubb, ironmaster, of near Manheim, September 8, 1799, by Rev. M. Hiester. At the time of his death they were survived by five children, viz: Maria, Juliana, (General) Samuel P., Henry and Elizabeth, the last three being minors at the time of their father's death. It is said that two of Peter's children died young. In the early Manheim Lutheran Church

records, now in possession of Manheim's noted antiquarian, Mr. George Danner, appears the following baptismal record: "Hieronymus Wagner, son of Peter Heintzelman and Elizabeth Grubb, his wife, born July 30, 1804; baptized October 7, 1804."

Another entry in the same book refers to Frederick, a son of Hieronymus Heintzelman and Catharine, his wife, born December 5, 1780; baptized December 19, 1780.

In the office of the Register of Deeds, we find, in Book "14," page 85, on March 15, 1817, that he sold to John Wagner, of Philadelphia, a plot of ground, 71 feet, on Prussian street, Manheim, Pa.

In the Orphans' Court Records, in Miscellaneous Book, 1822-1825, page 384, it is shown that Peter died October, 1824, and that David May, of Warwick Township, and Abraham Reist, of Rapho township, have taken out letters of administration, with Christian Rohrer as their bondsman, each in the sum of \$947. This record shows that he had a lot of ground in Manheim, known as No. 6, containing three acres and fifty-seven perches also a lot of ground in the town of Richland (now Mount Joy), Lancaster county, numbered in their general plan as No. 69. The administrators pray the Court to grant an order to sell these properties, so as to pay the existing debts, and to provide for the maintenance and education of the minor children of said intestate. This privilege was granted by the Court, and the sale ordered to be held December 18, 1824, at the house of Margaret Jeffries, in Manheim, the terms of payment being payable "in cash, April 1, 1825."

On page 406 of the same book the administrators make their report to the Court, showing that, in pursuance

of the above order, they have sold the Manheim lot to Catherine Stauffer for \$402, the Mt. Joy township plot to Christian Shower for \$46.56, the Richland lot to William Canen for \$25. In the same office, in Miscellaneous accounts, 1831 to 1833, page 173, the administrators have filed their account, which was duly passed by the Register and confirmed by the Court, showing a balance in their hands of 176.83 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents, and directed that the same be distributed agreeable to law.

The first account of the administrators was filed in the Register's office in 1832, and the final account in 1835. This account shows a one-sixth interest in a factory in Annville, and a one-sixth interest in a seventy-acre farm in Lebanon county.

In the Register's office in Miscellaneous book, 1808-1813, appears a petition of Peter Heintzelman, administrator of Frederick (his brother), late of Donegal township, showing an inventory of \$622.61. Frederick was indebted to Peter, by bond, dated January 1, 1809, for £1,258, and interest, on which note appeared a credit entry of £35, 8 pence and 4 shillings, the balance still due, and owing. Frederick owned two lots in the village of Waterford, Donegal township, appraised at \$270.

In this petition he prays the Court to grant an order to have these lots sold.

The records of the Hope Hose Company, which centennial anniversary we have recently celebrated, show that Peter and John Heintzelman were both charter members of that organization in 1812. Peter was listed as one of the men who shall work the hooks, and John as one of the men who shall work the engine.

Nearby the tombstones previously mentioned are those of Peter and his

wife, Anna Elizabeth Heintzelman, the inscriptions on both of which are also in German. The former states that Peter was born September 30, 1758; died October 5, 1824; aged 56 years and 5 days. His wife's tombstone gives the date of her birth as December 25, 1774, her death as September 7, 1812; aged 37 years, 8 months, 13 days.

John Conrad Heintzelman's grave is also marked here, giving his date of birth as August 22, 1766, his death as September 3, 1804, his age as 33 years and 11 days.

Elizabeth, the only daughter of Hieronimus, was first married to John McCartney, and afterwards, in 1805, to John Wolfley. By the second marriage they had four children.

We have now reached that part of the "Family tree" from which Samuel Peter Heintzelman, the subject of this sketch, branches out. He was born September 30, 1805, in the house which in later years was owned and occupied by the late Hon. J. C. Snavely, M. D., located on South Prussian street, a few doors from Market Square. The writer remembers very well his frequent visits to the doctor's office, and the quaint, old, lattice-work vestibule through which the office was entered from the pavement. The building which now stands there is said to be the same structure, with slight alterations, which stood there more than one hundred years ago.

Samuel received his boyhood education in the limited pay schools of his native town.

On July 1, 1822, upon the recommendation of James Buchanan, he was admitted to the Military Academy at West Point, as student No. 445. His record here was very good, and he graduated from this institution on July 1, 1826, with a rank of seventeen

in a class of forty-one. Following that he spent a few weeks at Mannheim. In a journal which he then kept he writes that he and his sisters spent that day in destroying papers that had been in the family for over one hundred years. We now find our young man, at the age of twenty-one, fully prepared for military service, being at once, on the day of his graduation, given the position of Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Third Infantry. He served in garrisons at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., during part of 1826-27; at Ft. Mackinac, Mich., 1827-28; and Ft. Gratiot, Mich., 1828-31; on topographic duty from April 6, 1832, to May 1, 1834; in garrison at Fort Brady, Wis., where he was made First Lieutenant of the Second Infantry, on March 4, 1833. In 1834 the Seminole and Cherokee Nations of Florida and Georgia began war against the settlers on the frontier. Many runaway slaves fled to those Indians of Florida and Georgia for protection, where they took refuge in the swamps and wilds of those localities, and whither it was impossible for their owners to trace or capture them. It was at this time that Lieut. Heintzelman was ordered South and was engaged in the suppression of these Indian troubles when, in 1835, having displayed unusual executive ability as Lieutenant, he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and transferred to the Quartermaster's department, at the head of which department, until 1837, he disbursed \$3,000,000, without the loss of one dollar to the Government. He was on Quartermaster duty at Columbus, Ga., in 1837; in the Florida War, 1838-1841; on November 4, 1838 he was made Captain of the Second Infantry, investigating Florida Militia claims 1841-

1842. In 1843 he was ordered to Buffalo, N. Y., where, on December 5, 1844, he was married to Miss Margaret Stewart, of Albany, N. Y. This marriage was blessed with two children, who lived to maturity, viz: Charles Stuart, who in 1876 married Emily Bailey, of New York, and who died in 1881, leaving one son, Stuart, now (1913) an officer in the United States Cavalry, and stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and Miss Mary L. Heintzelman, who resides in Washington, D. C., to whom we are indebted for much of this information. He remained in Buffalo until the following year, when he was sent to Detroit, Mich., where he remained until he was sent to Louisville, Ky., in 1846-1847; on recruiting service in 1847.

During the early part of the Mexican War he was detailed to muster in volunteers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. After repeated applications he was relieved from that duty, and reported to General Scott, at Vera Cruz, where he organized a battalion of recruits and convalescent soldiers, and took up his march for the City of Mexico. One of his engagements was a very severe one at Huamantla, where Major Walker, of the Texas Rangers, was killed. For this gallant and meritorious engagement he was brevetted Major, on October 9, 1847. On October 19 he had an engagement at Atlixco. He then returned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., after which to Fort Hamilton, N. Y., in 1848. During this year peace was declared between Mexico and the United States.

It was in January, 1848, that Gen. John A. Sutter, a Swiss (whose body lies burned in the Moravian Cemetery, at Lititz), who about ten years previously been settled on the Sacramento River, in California, built a grist mill, a tannery, and a fort, nam-

ing the settlement "New Helvetia." It was at this time and place where the famous discovery of gold was made, which during the few succeeding years caused the great emigration to California. This traffic was particularly heavy over the southern route. The Indians of that section, becoming very hostile, began to murder and plunder these emigrants. To Major Heintzelman was assigned the suppression of these hostilities. He was ordered with his regiment to California, sailing thither by Cape Horn, and was assigned to the southern district of California, with headquarters at San Diego. He remained there about five years, during which time he established at the junction of the Gila and Colorado rivers, a most important port, capable of being reached by steamer with supplies and forming a secure base for future operations. This was known as Fort Yuma. He remained there in 1850-1851. In the latter part of 1851 he was stationed at San Diego, and on December 21, 1851, was engaged in the skirmish of Coyote Canon. This he did very satisfactorily to the Department, as is evidenced by the following extract from the report of one of his superior officers, which reads as follows: "The General commanding congratulates you, and the officers of your command, on the termination of the Indian War in the South. To your good judgment, and untiring energy and perseverance, the country is under many obligations for its successful termination."

On March 3, 1855, he was appointed Major of the First Infantry, and was sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; was superintendent of Western recruiting service from July 1, 1855, to July 1, 1857. On leave of absence 1857-1859, during which time he temporarily

took up civil life, becoming President of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, of Arizona, which had been formed in 1856. At various other times he had charge of the presidency of the "Defiance Mining Company," of New York; of the Mutual Guarantee Life Insurance Company, of New York, and of "The Emigration Company," of Washington, D. C.

After nearly two years of a furlough, he again took up army life, and was ordered to take command of an expedition to protect the southern borders of Texas against the marauding parties, under the leadership of the well-known guerilla chief, Cortinas. Here, again, he must have performed his duty very creditably, to merit such an endorsement as Gen. Scott gave him in the report which he sent to the War Department, from which document we quote the following extract, to wit: "This is the report of a brilliant affair, in which General Samuel P. Heintzelman distinguished himself as he has done many times, years before. I beg to ask from the War Department a brevet for him, in a small part to compensate him for these services, etc."

The Rebellion troubles, now becoming threatening, and having learned that his superior officer, Gen. Twiggs,* contemplated treason, Heintzelman who was too honorable to countenance any such action, yet was not in a position to prevent it, obtained leave of absence and returned north, where he was cordially welcomed by his old army friends. It was about this time that President Lincoln was inaugurated, and Gen. Scott appointed Major Heintzelman to assist in guarding the city against threatened outbreaks.

The Daily New Era of this city, of January 23, 1913, tells of a letter written to Allen Pinkerton in 1866, telling

about the plot to kill President Lincoln, from which letter I quote the following: "Lincoln's original plan was to arrive at Calvert Station and ride in a carriage to Eutaw House, thence to Camden Station, and on to Washington. The plot was to kill him in Calvert Station. The perpetrators of the crime were to escape by steamboat to Virginia.

"Pinkerton went to Philadelphia, talked to Lincoln and induced him to change his plan so that he passed through Baltimore at an hour different from that at which he was expected. The President-elect was not excited over the situation, Mr. Pinkerton said, although he could not sleep during the whole journey, the party having left Philadelphia about midnight.

"When Washington was reached in safety and Lincoln told another of his stories, which kept his friends in good humor on the trip, he showed that he realized the seriousness of the situation by sending Pinkerton back to Baltimore to watch would-be assassins and prevent their trying to kill him on inauguration day, as was feared."

A month later Heintzelman was made general superintendent of the Recruiting station of New York; but the war clouds thickened, and his valuable services were needed in a broader field.

On May 1 he was, therefore, made acting Inspector General of the Department at Washington, and on May 27 was appointed Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, and ordered to the command of a brigade, consisting of four regiments of volunteers and several companies of regular cavalry and artillery at Alexandria, Va., and Arlington Heights; in the defense of Washington, D. C., from May to June,

1861; in the Manassas (sometimes called Bull Run, and Stone Ridge) campaign of July, 1861. On May 17 he was appointed Brigadier General. Here, under command of General McDowell, on July 21, he occupied the third division in the field. This battle, although desperately fought, was lost by our gallant boys. Here Gen. Heintzelman was severely wounded in his right arm. He refused to leave the field, or even to dismount; Surgeon William S. King, of the regular army, rode to his side, cut out the bullet, and dressed the mangled limb, when Heintzelman put spurs to his horse and was soon in the midst of his heroic division, leading it to the end of the fray. His arm was permanently crippled, and when he dismounted

*Gen. David E. Twiggs, who was then in command of the Army of Texas, with fifteen forts under his supervision, was expelled from the army of the United States, as indicated by the following official order: "War Department, Adjutant General's office, Washington, March 1, 1861: By direction of the President of the United States, it is ordered that Brigadier General David E. Twiggs be and is hereby dismissed from the army of the United States, for his treachery to the flag of his country, in having surrendered, on the 18th day of February, 1861, on the demand of the authorities of Texas, the military posts and other property of the U. S., in this department, and under his charge. J. Holt, (Secretary of War). By order of the Secretary of War, S. Cooper, Adjutant General." This was followed by a letter addressed to President Buchanan, and published in the Charleston Courier, of May 18, 1861, which letter reads as follows: "Your usurped right, to dismiss me from the army, might, be acquiesced in, but you have no right to brand me as a traitor. This was personal, and I shall treat it as such—not through the papers, but in person. I shall most assuredly pay a visit to Lancaster, for the sole purpose of a personal interview with you. So, Sir, prepare yourself. I am well assured that public opinion will sanction any course I may take with you." On June 2nd General Twiggs was appointed General in the Confederate army, and accepted the rank.

at the end of the day, he had been in the saddle for twenty-seven hours, and was wounded, worn and drenched.

When he returned to duty on August 2 he was placed in defense of Washington until March 16, 1862.

On March 19, 1862, by President Lincoln's war order No. 2, "The army of the Potomac" was divided into five army corps, according to seniority in rank, the Third of which, containing three divisions, was to be commanded by Gen. Heintzelman, with Kearney, Hooker and Porter as division officers, the whole army being under the command of General George B. McClellan.

He was engaged in the siege of Yorktown from April 5 to May 4. On the following day he was appointed Major General. This gallant officer was the hero of the Williamsburg fight, on May 5, and his tenacity and bravery gained that important victory, which not only avenged the recent defeat at Bull Run, but smote the Rebel heart with discouragement, which made the march to Richmond comparatively easy. His force numbered about 8,000 men, while the enemy's force numbered about three times that many. Our men, confronted by fifteen earthworks mounting heavy guns, fought for a whole day against overwhelming odds, without food or relief. They had passed the previous night in a forest in a drenching rain. Still they resisted the storm of the rebel forts, and repelled the desperate charges of the flower of the rebel army with still more determination. But there is a limit to human endurance, and Heintzelman sent frequent and urgent messages to the rear for re-enforcements. Eventually they came, under gallant George Berry, of Maine, wading through mud and rain, at such speed that he pass-

ed three other brigades. The New York Tribune says: "Heintzelman shouted with gratitude. He ran to the nearest band and ordered it to meet the coming regiment with 'Yankee Doodle,' and to give them marching time into the field with the 'Star Spangled Banner.' A wild 'Hurrah' went up from the army, and with a yell that was electric, three regiments of Berry's brigade went to the front, formed a line a mile and a half long, and commenced a volley firing that no troops on earth could stand before, then, at the double-quick, dashed with the bayonet at the rebel army, and sent them flying from the field into their earthworks, pursuing them into the largest of them; and drove them out behind with pure steel and then invited them to retake it. The attempt was repeatedly made and as often repulsed. The count of the rebel dead in the battery at the close of the fight was sixty-three. They were principally Michigan men who did this work. The equilibrium of the battle was restored."

On May 31, commanding the Third and Fourth Army Corps, he participated in the Battle of Fair Oaks, followed by the Battle of Gaines' Mill, on June 28, and by the Battle of Savage Station on the following day. On the morning of the 30th, a battle opened at Glen Dale, or Nelson's Farm, as it was sometimes called, at which Heintzelman's troops played an important part by felling trees across the road by which the rebels were to advance. This was a fiercely fought battle and resulted in defeat for the enemy. It was nearly ten o'clock on the morning of the first of July before the enemy, recovering from the stunning blow they had received the day before, emerged from the woods, advancing

towards the right in front of Heintzelman's corps, but they again retreated. About three o'clock they again appeared, attacking another division of the army, when a fearful battle was fought, known as the battle of Malvern Hill, and was a complete victory for our boys.

On May 31 he was brevetted Brigadier General, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. He was in the Northern Virginia campaign during August and September, being engaged in the battle of Manassas, August 29-30, and at the battle of Chantilly, on September 1, in command of the defenses of Washington, D. C., south of the Potomac, September 9, 1862, to February 2, 1863; of the department of Washington and Twenty-second Army Corps, February 2 to October 13, 1863, and of the Northern department, headquarters, Columbus, Ohio, January 12 to October 1, 1864; on court martial duty and awaiting orders December 27, 1864, to August 24, 1865. He was brevetted Major General, U. S. Army, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious service at the battle of Williamsburg, Va.

He was then sent to Texas again, where he was engaged until July 31, 1867, when he was made a member of the Examining Board, New York City, July 31, to December 31, 1867, and of Retiring Board, January 3 to November 9, 1868, and on leave of absence from November 9, 1868, to February 22, 1869, when he retired from active service, he being over sixty-two years of age.

In the Quadrennial Register of the New York Commandery, issued in 1881, we find that Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman was a member of the New York Commandery of

the military order of the "Loyal Legion" of the United States. He was elected a companion (first class) on February 16, 1866.

He died at Washington, D. C., May 1, 1880, aged seventy-four.

Upon the death of General Heintzelman, the General-in-Chief of the Army issued the following order:

"The General announces to the Army of the country the death of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman (retired) at his residence in this city, at 1 o'clock this morning, at the age of seventy-five years."

"Thus parts another link in that golden chain of memory which binds us to the past, and naught now remains of this noble soldier and gentleman except his example and the record of deeds which have contributed largely to the development and glory of his country in the last half century.

"Samuel P. Heintzelman was born at Manheim, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1805; entered the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1822; graduated in 1826; commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant, Third Infantry, and Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, July 1, 1826. In this capacity he served on the Northern Frontier at Forts Gratiot, Mackinac and Brady, when, on the Fourth of March, 1833, he was appointed First Lieutenant and served on Quartermaster's duty in Florida and the Creek country.

"On the 7th day of July, 1838, he was commissioned as Captain of the Staff in the Quartermaster's Department, remaining in Florida till the close of that war in 1842, and in 1847 joined General Scott's army in Mexico, taking an active part in several engagements for which he was brevetted Major, October 9, 1847.

"In 1848-49 he accompanied his regiment around Cape Horn to California, and for several years was very busily employed in what is now the Territory of Arizona, receiving the brevet of Lieut. Colonel for his conduct in the campaign against the Yuma Indians, which terminated hostilities in that quarter.

"March 3, 1855, he was promoted to Major of the First Infantry, and served with that regiment on the Texas frontier, rendering most valuable service against the organized marauders under Cortinas, and contributing largely to the safety of that newly-acquired region of our country.

"The Civil War of 1861 found him at Fort Columbus, N. Y. harbor, superintending the general recruiting service, and with the ardor of his nature, and with his whole soul and might, he embarked in that terrible conflict; first appointed Colonel of the now Seventeenth Infantry, he was rapidly advanced to Brigadier and Major General, holding high and important commands throughout the entire war, attaining the rank of Major General of Volunteers and Brevet Major General of the Regular Army. A record of these services would pass the limits of this obituary notice, but when the war closed no name on our Register bore a more honorable record.

"On February 22, 1869, having attained the age of sixty-five, and having served continuously in the army forty-five years, he voluntarily retired, as Major General, and has since spent most of his time here in Washington till this bright day of May, 1880.

"Gen. Heintzelman was a man of intense nature, of vehement action, guided by sound judgment and a cultivated taste. Universally respected

and beloved, at a ripe old age he leaves us, universally regretted.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant." May our end be as peaceful and as much deplored as his!

"The funeral will take place from his residence, No. 1123 Fourteenth street, at 9 a. m., on Monday, May 3, instant, and will be escorted to the Sixth Street Depot by a battalion of the Marine Corps and a battalion of the Second Artillery. The commanding officer of the artillery troops at the Washington Arsenal will detail an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and three men to accompany the remains to Buffalo for final interment.

"The officers of the army in this city are requested to attend the funeral ceremonies on Monday.

"By command of:

"GENERAL SHERMAN.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,

"Adjutant General."

The following notice appeared under telegraphic news in the Manheim Sentinel, May 7, 1880: "For the Sentinel. Washington Correspondence, Washington, D. C., May 3, 1880. General S. P. Heintzelman, U. S. Army, quite prominent during the early days of the Civil War, and very much respected wherever known, died in this city, on Saturday. His remains will be carried to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment.

"M. M. W."

A little later a more extended announcement was made in the same paper, among the locals, as follows: "Death of Major General Heintzelman. We are sorry to record the death of Major General Samuel P. Heintzelman, which occurred in Washington City, on Saturday morning last, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

"He was born in this borough, in the house now owned by Dr. C. J.

Snively, on the 30th of September, 1805, graduated at West Point, and entered the army in 1826. He served in the Mexican War in 1847-48, as a Captain, and was brevetted Major for gallantry at Huanantia.

"From 1849 to 1855 he served in the Indian wars, and in May, 1861, was made Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry, and being appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers took part in the first battle of 'Bull Run,' where he was wounded. In the Virginia Peninsular campaign of 1862 he commanded the Third Army Corps.

"After the battle of Williamsburg he was promoted to a Major Generalship and commanded the Third and Fourth Army Corps at the battle of Fair Oaks and in the 'Seven days' fight.'

"He was in the second battle of Bull Run and in several other engagements. He resumed the command of the Seventeenth Infantry in 1865, and in February, 1869, was retired from active service, with the full rank of Major General. On Monday his remains were removed to Buffalo, N. Y., and on Tuesday morning were interred with military honors at that place.

"Shortly after the close of the Civil War, General Heintzelman, in company with his daughter, visited this borough, and again in the autumn of 1878; on the latter occasion he made a short address to the citizens from the steps of Dr. Snively's residence."

On December 30, 1882, in the institution of Post No. 300, of the G. A. R., in his native town he was also honored by having the organization named "General Heintzelman Post," and one of the conspicuous features of their display is a large portrait of the General which adorns their walls.

Minutes of February Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 7, 1913.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its monthly meeting on Friday evening in the Public Library building. In the absence of President Steinman Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer presided. Miss Clark acted as recording secretary.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, reported a large number of valuable donations received since the last meeting. They included the sofa, book cases, books, desk, pictures and manuscripts pertaining to the Civil War from the Samuel L. Hartman estate; birthday sonnets from D. B. Landis, and a number of very rare old papers from Mrs. Ebert, of York. Among them was a reference to a dispute between Alexander Scott, of Hempfield, Lancaster county, and L. Murray, of Lancaster, in which Gen. Hand figured. Another contribution was an old bill for medical services performed by Dr. Edward Hand for a Mr. Pedan. Mr. Christian E. Metzler, of Boston, contributed a number of old documents. Other books and pamphlets added to the library were as follows:

Bound Volumes—Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. XIX (by purchase); Library of Congress, Check List of American Eighteenth Century Newspapers; Library of Congress, Report for 1912; Smithsonian Institution, Annual Report for 1911; "Messages and Proclamations of Wisconsin War Governors" and "Service

with the Third Wisconsin Infantry," from the Wisconsin History Commission; catalogue of newspaper files in Library of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; "Camping for Boys," from the author, H. W. Gibson, Boston, Mass.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; American Philosophical Society; American Catholic Historical Society Records; Transactions of the Historical Society of Berks County, 1910-1911; Bulletin of the Chester County Historical Society, 1908; Bulletin of the Chester County Historical Society, exercises in memory of Thomas Buchanan Read and Bayard Taylor; German American Annals; "The Neville Memorial," services and addresses, from Dr. Theodore Diller, Pittsburgh; Annual Meeting of the Susquehanna County Historical Society and Free Library Association; The Coin Shilling of Massachusetts Bay, Address delivered before American Antiquarian Society, from Yale University; International Conciliation, 2 numbers; Library of Congress Publications, issued since 1897; Linden Hall Echo; Penn Germania, 2 numbers; annual reports, 1912, catalogue, 1912-1913, from Columbia University; Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of New York Public Library.

Mr. Walter Bausman, of New York, was elected to membership, and the names of the following were proposed: Miss Cora C. Curry, of No. 1020 Monroe street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Robert L. Gerhart, 236 North Duke street, Lancaster, and Samuel R. Slaymaker, of this city.

The paper of the evening was contributed by A. K. Hostetter, who had as the subject of a most entertaining

contribution "Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman," who had a long and brilliant career in the United States Army. His home was in Mannheim, and fitting honor was paid his memory at the recent centennial exercises there. Mr. Hostetter went into his subject most exhaustively, and the result is a paper of rare value to the Historical Society.

There was a discussion of General Heintzelman participated in by Dr. J. B. Lincoln and others.

Adjourned.

"Ministry itself, as seen in his own workshop."

THE HISTORY OF CEDAR HILL SEMINARY,
EARLY LANCASTER ARTISTS,
MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 3.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.

1913.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

The History of Cedar Hill Seminary

D. B. Linds

Early Lancaster Artists

THE HISTORY OF CEDAR HILL SEMINARY.

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1913.

The History of Cedar Hill Seminary.

To recall the native sons of old "Cedar Hill," as a Seminary, there is indeed very rapidly fading away, in the memory of even the oldest inhabitants of Mount Joy and vicinity, and the absolute swiftness of decay at this one-time seat of local learning, are but more reminders of a by-gone era. The history of this institution has been, perhaps, meagre, yet of interest within and the writer has

The History of Cedar Hill Seminary.	D. B. Landis	- -	87
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After the date of Pennsylvania's Legislative Act of 1822, providing for the education of children of public expense in the city and incorporated boroughs of Lancaster county, there were also established a number of academies. These private schools gave opportunity for a more general education than could be secured by moderate State aid. Mount Joy, by vote, accepted the terms of the school law of 1824 in the year of 1825.

The First Location.

Prior to the later location of Cedar Hill, a school was evidently conducted by Rev. Dodge and held in a long, low, stone building on what is at present the Christian Wolff farm. No part of the original structure is now standing, according to information available.

The History of Cedar Hill Seminary.

To recall the active days of old "Cedar Hill," as a Seminary, these are indeed very rapidly fading away, in the memory of even the oldest inhabitants of Mount Joy and vicinity; and the desolate evidences of decay at this one-time seat of local learning, are but mute reminders of a by-gone era. The history of this institution has been perhaps meager, yet of interest withal; and the writer now gladly gives his portion, with other data, for the present paper, prepared in part, also, by him, for a new history of Mount Joy and its surroundings, issued by the Centennial Publishing Company of that place.

After the time of Pennsylvania's Legislative Act of 1822, providing for the education of children at public expense in the city and incorporated boroughs of Lancaster county, there were also established a number of academies. These private schools gave opportunity for a more general education than could be secured by moderate State aid. "Mount Joy, by vote, accepted the terms of the school law of 1834 in the year of 1842."

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Prior to the later location of Cedar Hill, a school was evidently conducted by Rev. Dodge and held in a long, low, stone building on what is at present the Christian Seitz farm. No part of the original structure is now standing, according to information available.

This school was in existence about 1836-7.

The building for Cedar Hill Seminary was commenced in 1837, at the extreme eastern end of Mount Joy, near the south side of Little Chiques creek, at what is now known as "The Dell," between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Mount Joy trolley tracks. The place was occupied at the beginning of 1839, by its principal, Rev. Nehemiah Dodge, A.M., who became known as a very active character and able teacher. The seminary succeeded well in its educational advantages, and was attended during its best periods "by young ladies from eleven different States."

Early Printed History.

From among the different Lancaster county histories, Rupp makes this mention: "The Young Ladies' Lyceum Institute"—Rev. N. Dodge, A.M., principal—located on the banks of the Chiquesalunga creek, near the village of Mountjoy—is, perhaps, as regards accommodations—kind attention to the wants of the pupils—facility for acquiring a competent and thorough knowledge of all the various branches and accomplishments taught at similar institutions, if not superior to, at least surpassed by none other in the country." Rupp's book of 1844 refers to the Cedar Hill Seminary; and in terming it an "Institute," that astute historian had somewhat in mind another private school (for boys), called the Mount Joy Institute, established about the same time, 1838, by J. H. Brown as principal, which "was not long in operation."

A Seminary For Females.

Rev. Dodge conducted Cedar Hill as a female seminary until about the middle sixties, when the school was

closed on account of the drawn-out Civil War. Southern parents in particular kept their daughters away, and the previously prosperous institution went down, owing somewhat to the prevailing prejudices incident to that stirring period.

A writer in the Mount Joy Herald of the early eighties gave this description of Cedar Hill at that time: "It is surrounded by a grove of cedar and forest trees, making a most delightful and beautiful place. In antebellum days a flourishing female seminary existed here, which had a national reputation, and for many years it was a fountain from which issued many streams to make glad hundreds of happy households, North and South. Many noted persons from the South used to visit the place. I remember when Senator Berrian and family, from South Carolina, spent their summer vacation here." A further description of the near-by Chiqua-Salunga creek at Cedar Hill was published with the above, in the Landisville Vigil of 1883.

Rev. Professor Dodge, founder of the Female Seminary, was born in Londonderry, N. H., September 10, 1794, and died at Cedar Hill, July 25, 1876. His body was buried at Old Donegal Church Cemetery, this county, and his monument bears this appropriate quotation: "He opened his mouth with wisdom; and on his tongue was the law of kindness."

A Change in Management.

For some years the Seminary building was idle for school purposes. In 1874 Prof. David Denlinger, an educator of celebrity and reputation, who had previously gone through some similar experiences in keeping an institution on its feet during the war

(having also had considerable patronage from the South), came to Mount Joy from New Berlin, Union county, this State, where he had taught females only, and reopened the Dodge school under the last name of Cedar Hill Seminary, admitting both sexes from thence forward. Professor Denlinger had charge of the changed institution for some years, while the property belonged to the estate of the founder.

Some Reflections.

After a time Cedar Hill was again closed. The building met the fate of a fire and stood spectral like in its ruins; while the surroundings thickened with growing trees and wild weeds. The young folks of Mount Joy borough, in late years, often jaunted to its environs to pass away love's young dreams, while other folks picnicked there. In yet more recent seasons many a "hobo" has rested his weary bones in the shade of the seminary surroundings. Green young cedar trees are now striving for mastery, quite close to the walls of the once classic halls, by the tall trees which are now overtopping the scenes where Professors Dodge and Denlinger did their personal share for the education of noble daughters and sons, of a fair portion of this country.

Professor Denlinger removed to and lived at Manchester, Carroll county, Md., where he successfully continued the Irving Institute for probably ten years. He died about eighteen years since, and his remains are interred in the Henry Eberle Cemetery at Mount Joy. His son, J. W. Denlinger, Esq., practices law in Lancaster city at the present time.

A Romantic Tradition.

A correspondent of a Mount Joy paper in 1883, under the initials of "J. E. C.," gave a very graphic sketch of Cedar Hill's romantic Indian tradition, in which a young brave by the name of Chiqua courted a handsome maiden called Salunga. The story, in detail, winds up by a most tragic termination of their young lives at Chiques Rock, on the Susquehanna, close by the mouth of the Little Chiques creek.

This tradition has been printed in modified form on different occasions since then in the Landisville Vigil, Ellis & Evans' Lancaster County History, and in earlier proceedings of our own Historical Society.

Briefly commenting on the first flowery sketch of this tradition, I would state that the Susquehanna is not "nearly two miles wide" at Chiques Rock, where the Herald author also stated the river was "nearly two hundred feet below" the top of its most prominent rocky point. Similar romantic stories have been handed down from generation to generation, based on the natural wonders bordering at other winding, rock-ribbed streams of this county; and, as time goes on, we shall not lack for artistic, sentimental backgrounds to our printed sketches of local prose and poetry.

mural decoration for the stone edifice that arose above the ashes of the primitive early building.

Probably there were less many Indians about Lancaster at that time for Ferdinand to pursue the Goddess Art without interference. He moved to Baltimore, where his descendants now live and prosper.

It is only a matter of conjecture, but an interesting point for general

Early Lancaster Artists.

The following sketches were prepared in connection with the recent exhibition of Lancaster county portraiture:

Ferdinand Huck.

Lancaster is one of the oldest inland cities in the United States, and has naturally developed into a settlement of conservative family life and a Mecca of valued family possessions. These possessions, especially the family portraits, prove that Lancaster is far from the matter-of-fact place it is generally thought to be, and that the people of Lancaster have always possessed the sense of beauty and a feeling and love for the best in art.

The first artist in Lancaster of whom there is any record is Ferdinand Hück, who came from Mayence, Germany, in 1729.

Several body water-colors and two oils are in existence, one a small portrait of himself, painted on wood, and the other an original conception of the Crucifixion. This was painted for the Catholic Mission, established in 1741, saved from fire and used as a mural decoration for the stone edifice that arose above the ashes of the primitive early building.

Probably there were too many Indians about Lancaster at that time for Ferdinand to pursue the Goddess Art without interference. He moved to Baltimore, where his descendants now live and prosper.

It is only a matter of conjecture, but an interesting point for genealo-

gists to discover whether Ferdinand Hück is a descendant or a grand-nephew of the famous painter of Dutch interiors, Pieter de Hooch.

Adam Mortimer Lightner.

Adam Mortimer Lightner, a young American artist, was born in the year 1814. He was the son of Nathaniel Free Lightner and Maria Carpenter Ellmaker Lightner, who was a daughter of Peter Baker Ellmaker and Susanna Carpenter Ellmaker, of Salisbury township, Lancaster county. He received his education at John Beck's Academy, Lititz, Lancaster county. At an early age he showed great talent as a portrait painter. His father sent him to Italy to perfect himself in the art of portrait painting, where he took lessons from the first masters of Italy. While in that country he was taken with hemorrhages, and, after his return to America, lived but a year, dying apparently a young man in his twenty-sixth year, October 11, 1840. He is awaiting the glorious resurrection morning with his father and mother in "Christ Episcopal Churchyard," Leacock township.

Minutes of the March Meeting.

Lancaster, March 7, 1913.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its monthly meeting on Friday evening. Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, one of the vice presidents, was in the chair. Miss Martha B. Clark was secretary pro tem.

Miss Bausman reported a long list of donations, chief of which was the following list of old newspapers, the gift of the Mechanics' Library Association:

Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung, 1787 to 1793; ("The first German paper printed in the city that was destined to live beyond the probationary period"); the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, January 3, 1792; Der Lancaster Correspondent, "No. 1, 1799, May 25th, Saturday, issued by Christian Jacob Huetter on King street, 2nd door from Market"—1800, 1801, 1802, 1803—(file complete); Journal of the Senate of the Republic of Pennsylvania—"which took its beginning in Lancaster, Wednesday, November 5, 1800, eleventh volume, printed by John Albright Co., Prince street, Lancaster;" Der American Staatsbote, 1800, 1803, 1804, "printed in Lancaster by John Albrecht"; New York Herald, 1803 to 1806; the Philadelphia Daily Aurora, August 5, 1805, to September, 1806; Philadelphia United States Gazette, semi-weekly, and Daily True American, August, 1805 to September, 1806; Daily Philadelphia Political Commercial Register, parts of 1805, 1806, 1807, 1808; Lancaster Journal, 1807, to

1816, 1818, 1819; Der Volksfreund, 1806, 1808, to 1814, "printed in Lancaster by William Hamilton, West King street, next door to Wilson's Hotel"; also a German Bible, 1819, printed by John Bar, Lancaster.

The other donations were as follows:

Bound Volumes—Twenty-six volumes from the State Library, including State Reports and Histories of Civil War Regiments; four volumes from the New York Historical Society collections of that society; Journals of the Continental Congress, Volume XX (by purchase); memorial volume of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania F. and A. M., independence celebration of 125th anniversary.

Magazines and pamphlets—Annals of Iowa; Linden Hall Echo; Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Part II; Forty-first Annual Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletins of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Grand Rapids Public Library; New York Public Library.

A vote of thanks was extended for the valuable donations.

The following were elected to membership: Samuel R. Slaymaker, Miss Cora C. Curry, Robert L. Gerhard. These names were proposed: Charles B. Keller, Walter C. Hager, Willis Rohrer, Rev. H. K. Denlinger.

Following the business session Mr. A. K. Hostetter read an interesting sketch of Rev. Tobias Wagner, an early pioneer minister of Pennsylvania. The data was gathered by Mr. Hostetter in preparing his excellent article on Major General Heintzelman, read at the February meeting of the Society.

Adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AN EARLY CANAL PROJECT.

AN ARTISTIC AFTERMATH.

PATTERSON-ANDREWS GENEALOGY.

MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 4.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

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1913.

AN EARLY CANAL PROJECT

The writer's interest in the early waterways and inland navigation of Lancaster County was somewhat quickened recently by reading an unpublished letter, written at Harrisburg, August 12, 1834, to Richard B. McCabe, of Huntington, by Pelletier Fraser, of the notable family whose name he bore, conspicuous elsewhere in Delaware and Chester counties, and

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"It will be remembered this was the Porter who married a daughter of Samuel Himes, and became the father of Rose Porter, later Schuster, of Gettysburg, Pa., and of James Porter. He was made Territorial Governor of Michigan, and after his death his widow built an edifice on North Duke street, now the Iota Club house. About the same time his brother, David Eitenhouse Porter, was Governor of Pennsylvania from January 15, 1832, to January 21, 1845. Meanwhile an other brother, James Madison Porter,

AN EARLY CANAL PROJECT

The writer's interest in the early waterways and inland navigation of Lancaster county was somewhat quickened recently by reading an unpublished letter, written at Harrisburg, August 12, 1824, to Richard B. McCabe, of Huntingdon, by Persifor Frazer, of the notable family whose name he bore, conspicuous aforetime in Delaware and Chester counties, and later in Philadelphia. In one paragraph of local personal interest he said:

"George B. Porter, Esq., passed through this place two or three days since on his way to Lancaster. Previous to his arrival here he had been appointed Adjutant General, to succeed Col. Carr. He will, I think, make an excellent officer; and his appointment, in this section of the country, appears to be highly approved of. The Goddess of fortune, or rather of office, appears to bestow her favors with a liberal hand on descendants of the brave General Porter."

It will be remembered this was the Porter who married a daughter of Samuel Humes, and became the father of Rose Porter, later Shissler, of Galena, Ill., and of Humes Porter. He was made territorial Governor of Michigan, and after his death his widow built an edifice on North Duke street, now the Iris Club house. About the same time his brother, David Rittenhouse Porter, was Governor of Pennsylvania from January 15, 1839, to January 21, 1845. Meantime another brother, James Madison Porter,

of Easton, Pa., was Secretary of War under President Tyler. A son of Gov. Porter is the General Horace A. Porter, of military and diplomatic fame, Gen. Grant's chief of staff and one-time Ambassador to France; he resides in New York. Another was the famous Judge William A. Porter, of the Philadelphia Bench and Bar; his son, William W. Porter, was one of the first Judges of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. Verily, as Fraser wrote, "Fortune favored the family."

Another and more significant paragraph in the same epistle reads as follows:

"As respects the canal commissioners, I think you will not have the pleasure of seeing them before the latter part of next summer. We had almost concluded here that they had been drowned in some of the rivulets of Chester county; for it was more than a month before we heard anything of them. Within a few days past we have ascertained that they are in the neighborhood of Churchtown, Lancaster county, progressing in their surveys. They have found an abundance of water on the summit level, and believe that a canal can be made the whole way from Philadelphia to the Susquehanna in the neighborhood of Harrisburg, at an average expense of \$1,500 per mile. The summit level proves to be no less than sixty-five miles in extent. All that is now wanting to ensure canals in every direction through the State is—money.

"Political—Nearly all for Jackson here—A few for Adams—and three for Crawford!"

The idea of a canal on the ridge lands about Churchtown reads a trifle ludicrous now; and if an estimated cost of \$1,500 per mile was calculated to stagger the financiers of the Commonwealth, what would have hap-

pened had a project been started that would to the infant State of that day been relatively commensurate with the Federal scheme at Panama?

And yet there is extended historic justification for the survey then apparently making in the region of Churchtown, Honeybrook and Morgantown, for a canal to connect the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers with a the waters of the Susquehanna, at a point the line of which would traverse the Churchtown country. Swank, in his "Progressive Pennsylvania," traces the conception back to William Penn, and pays tribute to one of our indefatigable members when he says: "In the 'Proposals for a Second Settlement' on the Susquehanna river William Penn, in 1690, says that a 'way' by land had been 'laid out' between the Delaware and the Susquehanna rivers 'at least three years ago,' and that communication between this proposed settlement and the settlements already made on the Delaware would 'not be hard to do by water by the benefit of the river Schuylkill, for a branch of that river lies near a branch that runs into the Susquehanna river and is the common course of the Indians with their skins and furs into our parts.' In these words Penn certainly indicates French creek and Conestoga creek as the branches which could be utilized in uniting the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers. His 'way' was undoubtedly a road from the mouth of French creek to a point near the mouth of the Conestoga. H. Frank Eshleman, of Lancaster, has made this matter clear. To Penn belongs the credit for first suggesting, as early as 1690, the project for continuous water transportation from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, but he did not specifically suggest the building of a canal."

Henry S. Tanner, in his "Description of the Canals and Railroads of the United States" (1840), says that "application was made to the Provincial Legislature for authority to open a water communication between the Schuylkill and the Susquehanna rivers, and in the year 1762 a survey with a view to this object was effected, by which its practicability was satisfactorily demonstrated." Tanner gives no further particulars of the alleged "survey," but other writers, without submitting any proof, say that it was made by David Rittenhouse and Dr. William Smith in 1762.

This survey was likely made about 1769; and ran further to the north, passing through what is now Lebanon county. Philadelphia, jealous of the trade which Baltimore drew from Pennsylvania, as the Susquehanna drained toward the Chesapeake, was ever alert to the advantage of joining the waters of the State in some scheme of transportation which led to the metropolis and entry port of our Commonwealth. Bolles, in his "Pennsylvania, Province and State," says:

"In those days transportation under the most favorable conditions was expensive, and the carriage of goods around the peninsula and up the bay to Philadelphia was a costly charge. To overcome Baltimore's advantage, it was proposed to build a canal from the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, and to improve 'the navigation of all rivers so far as they led towards our capital city.' This was just before the Revolution; and many were desirous of building a canal through the heart of the country. The contest with Great Britain soon overshadowed every other, and business rivalry was forgotten."

Later there were revivals of the scheme; surveys and plans and legislative movements toward its actualization were authorized in 1825. The incoming of the railway superseded all thought of a canal on the Churchtown plateau; but generations later witnessed the locomotive climb the slopes of the Welsh Mountain, and the route from Lancaster to Philadelphia, via New Holland, Beartown, Honeybrook and Downingtown, is very little longer than the main line. Even if the large conception of 1825 had been realized, it would have been of brief local advantage, as the packet and barge, the towpath and mule power, lasted only a little while longer as elements of modern transportation.

AN ARTISTIC AFTERMATH

I am indebted to Mr. John D. Chalfant, artist, of Wilmington, Del., for an opportunity to see a catalogue of the "First Annual Exhibition of the Society of Artists of the United States," which was held in Philadelphia, under the auspices of what is now the Academy of Fine Arts, in 1811. It was a notable and significant event in the history of the arts in this then new country. The title page of this rather modest pamphlet of forty-seven pages bears the quotation from Pope, "Dare to have sense yourselves." It was printed by Tho. L. Plowman, and sold at the reasonable price of twenty-five cents. By comparison with the recent splendid publication of our local portraiture exhibition, it presents a rather shabby appearance; but in the list of names, then perhaps obscure, but since become illustrious, it exhibits the work of eminent geniuses.

There were shown at this display 127 works of American artists and among the names since become familiar are those of Rembrandt and James Peale, Wurtmiller, Sully and Stuart. Raphael, Anna and Maria Peale all had works on exhibition. The Birches, Thomas and William, figure in this catalogue, and Denis A. Volozan seems to have been a prominent contemporary artist of classical subjects. Benjamin West's "King Lear" and "Ophelia" were there. The most numerous contributor to the occasion was F. Guy, whose landscapes made up nearly a sixth of the whole collection, and they were all "for

sale." There were several works of W. Broombridge. The feature, however, of special local interest, and recalled now with peculiar timeliness, is the fact that Jacob Eichholtz, then an "Associate Artist," appears in this early exposition with three pictures; one of these, a "Portrait of a Gentleman," was, of course, the early Nicholas Biddle picture of that period, and likely the one that Eichholtz carried with him to Boston, when he went there to interview the great Stuart. That picture, as I have heretofore reported, remains in Philadelphia, on the walls of the home of Mr. Biddle's daughter, who has been deceased since our portraiture exposition was held. Her nephew has had it carefully restored by Wilkinson, the skilled artist and finisher, and a recent view which I had of it displayed remarkable freshness and brilliancy of color, the special Eichholtz red coming out in splendid form. It would be of interest to know who was the subject of the other "Portrait of a Gentleman," then exhibited by Eichholtz, as well as his third picture, "Innocence," which was in all probability one of his own children and possibly may be identified with some of the present possessions of his work in his own family. It is gratifying to know that even at the early day and stage of his art development he had as many as three pictures in this limited collection.

Besides the work of American artists, this first annual exhibition included about 200 works of foreign artists, ancient and modern, and already in Philadelphia or other parts of the country there were owned landscapes by Teniers, portraits by Reubens, animal pictures by Paul Potter, numerous specimens of the Dutch artists as well as Rembrandts, Van

Dykes, Watteaus, Titians, Gordaens, Anglica Kauffmans, Jaen Steens, Ostades, and others, upon whom time has set its approval and enormously heightened their values.

Since the publication in the transactions of this Society of the recollections of Eichholtz and the partial catalogue of his works, I have discovered there are quite a number of others extant, which were not then known and recorded. It goes without saying that the history of his life and works, published by this society, has quickened interest in and an appreciation of him, as well as much enhanced the market value of his productions.

For example, a family portrait has turned up in Denver, Colorado. It is owned by the widow of Leonard Eichholtz, who died a year or two ago. It bears the date 1820. The subject is Henry Eichholtz, who was a brother of the artist. He moved from Lancaster to Downingtown, and there kept the hotel which is adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the father of Leonard Eichholtz, who went to Colorado in the early sixties. The portrait is half-length, looking left.

In the possession of J. Lane Reed, of Dayton, Ohio, there are three Eichholtz portraits. One is that of George Ford, born 1773, died 1843; the second of Mary Ann Elizabeth Hull Ford, born 1770, died 1845, grandparents of the owner. The third is that of Henry Robert Reed, his father, dated 1816. Mr. Ford's portrait was painted in 1812, and is, therefore, one of the earliest of the artist's works.

A very considerable cluster of Eichholtz portraits and the relations of a notable Lancaster family have been traced to and through Mr. Edward S.

Sayres, a prominent member of the Philadelphia Bar. He is a great grandson of Samuel Humes, who appears in the Eichholtz ledger as one of the artist's liberal local patrons. Miss Hamilton, of St. Paul, who is a kinswoman of the Humes family, has four Eichholtz portraits, viz., of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Humes; of Dr. Samuel Humes, a son, and of another son, William Humes, who married Miss Harriet Church, of Philadelphia, and was a member of the company of State Fencibles in the War of 1812, commanded by Hartman Kuhn, a Philadelphia descendant of Adam Simon Kuhn, a conspicuous figure in old Lancaster and foremost in Old Trinity.

The Eichholtz portraits owned and highly prized by Mr. Sayres are five in number, as follows:

Samuel Humes (the elder), of Lancaster, sitting, facing left.

Mary Hamilton Humes (his wife), daughter of James Hamilton, of Leacock.

John Humes, of Philadelphia, merchant and Register of Wills, born in Lancaster, son of Samuel and Mary Hamilton; sitting, facing left.

Jane McPhail Humes, wife of John Humes, with babe in arms and her daughter. She was a daughter of John McPhail, merchant, of Philadelphia, and Ann Mackenzie, his wife; sitting, facing left.

Ann McPhail, wife of John McPhail, born Ann Mackenzie, mother of Mrs. Jane McPhail; sitting, facing left.

All these portraits, excepting the one of Mrs. John Humes, which lacks vigor, have always been considered very fine.

In note ix, page 30, of the Eichholtz biography, is a letter from a Legislative Committee of Delaware, directing a painting for the State Capitol of

Col. John Gibson, in action at Erie. I have learned that this work was executed as proposed and furnished the Delaware Commonwealth, and remains now, after more than eighty years, one of the art treasures of the State House.

According to the Delaware Legislative Journal, a joint resolution to have this portraint printed was adopted by the General Assembly February 6, 1822. The subject was suggested by the fact that Colonel James Gibson was a native of Delaware, and fell in defense of his country at the memorable sortie at Lake Erie, September 17, 1814. The committee appointed under the resolution was somewhat tardy, and the matter was renewed on February 16, 1829, when a new committee was appointed and \$120 appropriated for the purpose. No further record is made of the committee's work or report, but the picture was procured and paid for. The portrait is three-quarter length, in uniform with sword, and is, in fairly good condition. Gibson was born in Sussex county, Delaware. He joined the regular army and was absent from his native Commonwealth most of his life.

The other day a portrait, obscured with the dust of ages and despoiled by cellar damp, was sold at a Philadelphia auction room, to which it had been brought by a colored drayman who rescued it from the basement of an abandoned house. A restorer and fancier of fine arts discerned in it some merit and bought it for a song. The restoration enhanced its likeness and value; the purchaser became certain it was an auto-portrait of Eichholtz. He studied our biography and catalogue and was convinced; and when he compared it with

the features of a descendant of Eichholtz he was certain. A wealthy connoisseur and art patron dropped into his shop, saw the picture, and, having been led to an appreciation of the supposed author, without further authentication, bought it at a price three-fold as much as Eichholtz ever was paid for any production. Its genuineness is yet to be established, as the family has no trace of this newly-found portrait.

That the general influence of the portrait exhibition led to a local stimulation of interest in the fine arts has already been manifested in many ways. A remarkable illustration is furnished by a letter sent to a gentleman interested in this subject by a citizen of the lower end of Lancaster county, who travels extensively through the lower end and adjoining parts of York county and Maryland, and, therefore, has special opportunities to become acquainted with the art treasures of that locality. He writes as follows to a sympathetic friend:

"I am in touch with the owner of some fine old paintings, among them one each of Henry and Mary Stewart. these are by M. Angelo. they are genuine I wish to bring them to the notice of Morgan & Carnegie. can you put me wise in the matter? if you can think I can make it worth your while to do so."

Whether his reference to the Stuar-arts involves the royal house of England seems to be a little uncertain, but the fact that the portraits are authenticated as the work of M. Angelo certainly makes them worthy the attention of Mr. Carnegie, now that America's foremost patron of the fine arts has passed away.

Patterson-Andrews Genealogy

About 1840 James Patterson Andrews, M. D., commenced a compilation of a genealogical register of the descendants of James and Mary (Montgomery) Patterson, founders of the Little Britain, Lancaster county, branch of the Patterson family, and also of the descendants of the Chester county branch of the Andrews family, of which Widow Andrews was founder; the two families being early and closely connected by marriage, Dr. Andrews continued his register up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1875. Of recent years George M. Black, of Oak Park, Ill., of the fourth generation of Pattersons and the fifth generation of Andrewses, has been making an effort to continue the lines of work with the view of putting the whole pamphlet into book form, when as near complete as possible.

Prompt assistance is asked of those knowing themselves to be descended from Widow Andrews or James and Mary (Montgomery) Patterson.

The subject is one that should appeal to a large number of persons in our county, especially resident in the Lower End, where both strains of the family were numerous and influential. I take it the Colerain and Little Britain and the Chester county Pattersons were distinct from the family of the same name who so largely peopled the Donegal region and left their deep imprint in that locality. James Patterson, the elder, at the age of twenty, came from his native county of Antrim, Ireland, to Little Britain,

in 1728. His bride, Mary Montgomery, followed him from the North of Ireland three or four years later, and married him. Widow Andrews and her children came later and settled in Chester county. Her daughter, Frances, married Robert Gardner and their daughter, Letitia, married James Montgomery Patterson, son of James and Mary. Hence the many Wilson, Andrews, Ewing, Shippen, Clendennin, Neiper, Black and White notable families of lower Lancaster county. The illustrious Ramsays—David, doctor, statesman and historian; William, the divine; and Nathaniel, soldier and Treasury official—were nephews of one of the women of this Patterson-Andrews line. Robert Fulton, the inventor, through his lineage from the Blacks and Smiths, was collaterally related to this family. Robert Fulton, the elder, married his cousin, Mary Smith, daughter of Joseph.

John Black, father of the present genealogist of this family, was born in Chester county, in 1798. His mother, Hannah Ross Black, was full cousin of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame. Her mother was Isabella Smith, sister of Mary Smith, mother of Fulton. They were daughters of Joseph Smith, born in Ireland, 1704, came to Chester county, 1726, with a brother, John, and sister, Mary, who married William Fulton. They were grandparents of Robert, the inventor.

Biographers became confused in the two Mary Smiths, and many mistakes have occurred in writing the family lines. John (1686), Mary (?), and Joseph (1704), were born in County Monaghan, Ireland, children of John Macdonald Smith, born in County Antrim, 1655. His parents came from Scotland, and were named Macdonald. The name of Smith was given to John

by William of Orange, at or about the time of the battle of the Boyne, from an incident that occurred wherein the King's horse cast a shoe, which was replaced by John Macdonald. The King inquired of the man his name, and was told Macdonald. The King told him his name ought to be Macdonald the smith. The remark was heard by some of Macdonald's neighbors, who dubbed him with the name, and the Smith name was adopted by the family, and Smith it has remained.

The Librarian, Miss Bauceman, announced the following donations received during March:

Magazines and Pamphlets—Vicerey of New Spain, from the University of California; Autograph Historical Society, Volume VII; American Catholic Historical Society, Brooklyn; Lebanon County Historical Society; Pennsylvania-German; United Hall Echo; Two Olden Congregations of the United Presbyterian Church; Bulletin of New York Public Library and Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Volume I (unbound) of the Lancaster County Historical Society Papers, from F. R. Hoffendorfer; number of copies of old newspapers, mostly of Lancaster publications, beginning with 1764, and several old documents, from F. R. Hoffendorfer; number of miscellaneous pamphlets from Dr. W. K. Bushler; two political banners of the Buchanan campaign, from Fred S. Pyler.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

On motion it was decided to purchase a copy of the Herr Genealogy for \$5.

Miss Bauceman, the Librarian, brought up the question of securing an additional room in the building for the use

MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., April 4, 1913.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its monthly meeting to-night in the Smith Public Library building. President Steinman was in the chair, and Miss Martha B. Clark acted as secretary pro tem. The attendance was good.

The librarian, Miss Bausman, announced the following donations received during March:

Magazines and Pamphlets—Viceroy of New Spain, from the University of California; Kitchin Historical Society, Volume VII; American Catholic Historical Society, Records; Lebanon County Historical Society; Pennsylvania-German; Linden Hall Echo; Two Oldest Congregations of the United Presbyterians Church; Bulletins of New York Public Library and Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Volume 1 (unbound) of the Lancaster County Historical Society Papers, from F. R. Diffenderffer; number of copies of old newspapers, mostly of Lancaster publications, beginning with 1794, also several old documents, from F. R. Diffenderffer; number of miscellaneous pamphlets from Dr. R. K. Buehrle; two political banners of the Buchanan campaign, from Fred. S. Pyfer.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

On motion it was decided to purchase a copy of the Herr Genealogy for \$5.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, brought up the question of securing an additional room in the building for the use

of the society, and on motion a committee composed of F. R. Diffenderfer, A. K. Hostetter and Miss Bausman, was appointed to confer with the library management in reference to the matter.

The name of Charles Ezra Bowman was proposed for membership, and the following were duly elected: Charles B. Keller, Lancaster; Walter C. Hager, Esq., Lancaster; Willis Rohrer, Lancaster, and Rev. H. T. Denlinger, 360 West Twenty-eighth street, New York City.

Mr. W. U. Hensel, who has been active in promoting the previous very successful celebrations, submitted a proposal for "Our Next Popular Celebration," as follows:

The suggestion has been made—originating with one of our most active and interested members, Judge Landis—that the annual event of this society, in the nature of a public and popular celebration, shall have this year for its theme "Lancaster County in the War for the Union," centering around the personality of our most distinguished soldier of that period, John Fulton Reynolds, and comprising in its scope the erection of some memorial to him. There are many good reasons for favorable consideration of this idea:

First—We have celebrated Lancaster county in the War of the Revolution; and have commemorated our great inventor, the German Mennonite settlements, the Quaker anti-slavery influence. Now, the position taken by our community and its people in the great epoch of preserving the Union of States and establishing National Sovereignty is a subject of equal significance with any of these and quite

fit to found upon it a popular celebration.

Second—Reynolds was native to our soil and city. His family lived here for generations and sprang from that French Huguenot race, which though comparatively few in number and intermingled almost inseparably with other strains, has been large in influence and persistent in its characteristics.

Third—Appointed to the United Military Academy by a Congressman of this district, who was the only Pennsylvanian to ever become President of the United States, he finished his course with honors, discharged responsible duties for fifteen years of peace, fought gallantly and won promotion in the Mexican war; traversed the continent in military expedition when the path to the Pacific was yet unfixed; left the commandantship at West Point for field service at the outbreak of the war, discharged his duties brilliantly at every stage, until, assigned by Meade to fatal distinction, he fell as a hero wearing battle-harness in the first day's fight—easily at that time, says Count Paris, historian of the Civil War, the most promising soldier of the army of the Potomac.

Fourth—The decisive battle of Gettysburg was the only engagement of the war on the soil of a free State. The incidents of the Confederate invasion directly touched the border of Lancaster; the thunder of the guns was heard in this city; and our people were quick to respond to the call for relief. It was the supreme occasion of the whole war to touch their sympathies and quicken their activities.

Finally—The erection of another outdoor and ornamental memorial to the illustrious dead of Lancaster, if

related to some eminently fit subject like the one proposed, will likely lead to others of the kind. Williamson Park has been decorated with the Hand tablet. The Long and Buchanan parks, either of them would afford a noble site and picturesque background for such a marker; while the new Boulevard or Parkway under construction in the West End would afford numerous spaces for the location of a memorial, whether modest or elaborate.

I, therefore, move that a committee of three, to be appointed by the chair, consider this subject and report at the next meeting upon the practicability of the Society this year commemorating, by a popular celebration and enduring marker, one of the historic events or characters of Lancaster county.

President Steinman will, in the near future, appoint the committee of three, and active work in planning for the big event will be begun.

Mr. Hensel read three short but very interesting papers. One of them was on the subject, "To and Through Churchtown By Canal," referring to an early project to connect Harrisburg and Philadelphia by a waterway. Another paper gave the Patterson-Andrews genealogy, while the third was entitled, "An Artistic Aftermath," giving some facts about the "First Annual Exhibition of the Society of Artists of the United States," held in Philadelphia in 1811. Among the exhibitors was our own Jacob Eichholtz.

Adjourned.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HEMPFIELD: THE BEGINNING OF COLUMBIA.

THE WHITESIDES OF COLERAIN: THE REVOLUTIONARY CAPTAIN AND THE CONGRESSMAN.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 8.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.

Hempfield: The Beginning of Columbia

Hempfield: The Beginning of Columbia, - - - 215

By SAMUEL WRIGHT.

The Whitesides of Colerain: The Revolutionary Captain
and the Congressman, - - - 227

By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.

Minutes of the October Meeting, - - - 242

Hempfield: The Beginning of Columbia

On the occasion of the observance of the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the laying out and disposal of lots in the town of Columbia, by Samuel Wright, it seems to me fitting that I, his senior grandson, shall put on record an authentic statement of the origin and title of the property in question; and shall give some account of the settlement at this point and of the original settlers.

In the year of our Lord, 1492, as our earliest teaching impressed upon our memories, the Great Discoverer crossed the ocean; and nearly two hundred years later—March 4, 1681, to be exact—Charles II. of England granted to William Penn, our honored founder, proprietorship of the territory now comprising our State. But notwithstanding we derive from Columbus our name, and from Charles our title of ownership, it would be unduly fastidious to hark back so far for our datum point. To begin at the very beginning of our separate territorial existence, however, it will be necessary to come forward but twenty years from the last-named date—to 1701—the year in which the pretender succeeded his father, James II., in his claim to the English throne, and in which the Act of Settlement was passed by the English Parliament by which, on the death of childless Anne, the crown should pass to the House of Hanover. I thus identify our time of origin with important historical events in our Old Home.

In the year 1701, then—17th, 18th of 11th month—by lease and release, “William Penn, Esq., proprietor and governor in chief of said province” (Pennsylvania) “did grant release and confirm unto one George Beale, of Surrey, in Great Britain, Yeoman, the quantity of three thousand acres of land, clear of Indian encumbrances, in the said province of Pennsylvania, to hold, etc., etc., * * * under the yearly quitrent of one penny sterling for each hundred acres of said land, payable to the Chief Lord of the fee thereof after the expiration of seven years from the locating and the seating of the same.”

The royal grant to Penn—comprehensive, but indefinite—was of a broad virgin territory, unsettled, uncultivated and unknown. Charles named the province Pennsylvania, after his great Admiral, William Penn’s father, and in 1682 the proprietor came over in person and took possession of his vast estate. While Penn’s broad-minded statesmanship is shown in the unprecedented liberality of his laws for the government of this new land, it is not to be supposed that he did not take into consideration its pecuniary resources. No private means would suffice for undivided proprietorship, therefore he offered a market.

At this day our Founder would be called a promoter; and on a large scale he did promote a Province. He granted, as shown above, territory to what were then known as “adventurers.” The name was figurative, representing a class of speculators, successors in modified measure of the old-time capitalists—merchants and nobles—who staked the freebooters of Elizabeth’s “heroic” days (the genuine adventurers), the scourers of the sea for grain in treasure ships and in

general piracy. This later adventuring, however, was legitimate, and was about equivalent to our speculative investment in mines and other sources of hoped-for revenue.

Our George Beale then was an adventurer, and with many another, doubtless, sent good money into the wilderness in hope of large return from the investment in the promises of the wonderful new country. This enterprise might be called a "blind pool," for the lands conveyed were unseated—that is, of no definite locality; lands thereafter to be surveyed to the purchasers at their demand. And, moreover, back of Penn's title was the aboriginal Indian title, to be extinguished by negotiation and treaty. In the case of this particular tract—the Beale purchase—the treaty that cleared away the Indian claim was of 1700, supplementing a previous treaty and assuring to Penn title to lands on both sides of the Susquehanna River.

George Beale's adventure brought him no return until October, 1718, when he sold his entire claim to Jeremiah Langhorne, to whom, 25th of fifth month, 1717, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan, Commissioners, had issued a warrant to "Locate and Lay Out" to him five hundred acres of the above tract. Langhorne was one of the Penns' surveyors, and must have had practical knowledge of the choice of lands of the Province. He chose these 500 acres wisely, and on 19-20 August, 1726, conveyed the same, by lease and release, to Robert Barber, of Chester, who, on August 31, 1726, deeded 100 acres of the land to Susanna Wright, and on 20 September, 1726, 150 acres to John Wright, retaining 250 acres of his purchase in his own name. On August 23, 1726, James Logan conveyed to

Samuel Blunston, of Darby, 300 acres of land; and to complete record of titles of lands, parts of which eventually came to be included in the limits of the Borough of Columbia, I will cite subsequent purchases by Blunston—on January 10, 1733, from James Logan additional 300 acres, and on June 2, 1741, by patent, from John and Richard Penn, 225 acres. These three tracts were contiguous, and joined Susanna Wright's land on the south. All quantities cited carried the customary allowance for roads of six acres per hundred.

I have thus far confined my memoranda to the land from which the area of present Columbia was carved. The original settlers are now to be considered. These were three—John Wright, Samuel Blunston, Robert Barber. Having in my possession the papers of my family, my record of John Wright will be the most complete. He emigrated "From Manchester in the Kingdom of Great Britain * * * I removed from thence to the province of Pennsylvania the 15th of ye 2 mo., 1714," to quote the family Bible. The date being old style, the month would have been May. It is on record in "Certificates of Removal, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting," that the certificate of "John Wright, wife Patience, and four children. Dated 1 mo., 16, 1713, from Hartshaw Mo. Mtg., Lancashire, England, received, 5 mo., 30 1714." This is again old style, and the month corresponds with August. It must have been filed soon after arrival on this side, the exact date of which event is not on record. He first settled with his family in Chester, where he had effected the purchase of a plantation before his coming; and where his youngest child,

James, was born the year of his arrival—1714—the first “native-born” of the family.

Samuel Blunston was American-born—September 2, 1689—at Darby, Chester county, in the province of Pennsylvania. He was the son of John Blunston, of Derbyshire, England, who emigrated thence in 1682, and was a close friend of the proprietor, a member of his Council and of the Provincial Assembly. Samuel, at the time of the Susquehanna purchase, resided at Darby, where he had married Sarah Bilton, a widow well-left. His means, besides, were ample. Both he and John Wright were then and for many years afterwards members of the Assembly. He died at Hempfield December 13, 1745.

Robert Barber preceded John Wright as an immigrant to the province. He is recorded as having come “about 1699,” supposedly from Yorkshire, and at the time of his purchase of the cited 500 acres from Langhorne he was a citizen of Chester. It is a tradition that he, in his capacity of Assessor of Chester county, became acquainted with and selected the land purchased for himself and the Wrights. It is supposed that he preceded his two friends to the Susquehanna; but his final removal with his family, from Chester, could not have been earlier than 1728.

The only record of the actual change of residence, or, rather, preparation therefor, is a “Journal of our removal from Chester and Darby to Conestoga in order to begin a settlement at Shawanah town on Susquehanna upon the 12th day of September, 1726. In company John Wright, Samuel Blunston, H. Scarlet, L. Ryley, John Devel, Prince, an Indian; Negro Peter, Negro Sal.” This is

manuscript in the hand of Susanna Wright, arranged as a title-page of a bound book, evidently intended to be followed by a record of this memorable event in the lives of these families—the removal from civilization to a comparative wilderness. Unfortunately the design was not pursued beyond this title page, the book being filled with various, mostly undated, memoranda of expenditures on the journey and elsewhere, details of building material, time checks of workmen, etc. Unusual items of contents, always in Susanna's hand, (some of the manuscript is Samuel Blunston's) are a transcript of a French grammar, and a brief glossary of Indian words.

This journey was evidently a formal taking possession of the newly-purchased land, for in October Wright and Blunston are recorded as present at the opening of the Provincial Assembly at Philadelphia. Scarlet, Ryley and Devel were supposedly mechanics left to prepare shelter for the removal of the families in the coming year. The Indian was probably a guide, and the negroes, cook and servant, slaves of Samuel Blunston. (It may here be recorded that Samuel Blunston, in his will of 1745, freed, after one year, his "negro Sal," with an annuity of five pounds; and that in Susanna Wright's "Account of Persons Laid in the Burying Grounds at Hempfield, of 1750, occurs among names of "servants of Samuel Blunston" that of "Prince, an Indian man." So these two fairly may be commemorated as among the "First Settlers.")

Susanna Wright, one of the purchasers, and besides an important member of this little community, certainly shall be named among the first

comers. Her name will frequently recur in my paper. Her part in the colony was notable, but beyond necessary mention particulars of her life are of sufficient interest and importance to deserve a more fitting memorial.

Shawanah Town, as it is named above, was an abiding place on the banks of the Susquehanna of the Shawanese Indians, who, if in numbers, must have removed as a body before the coming of the Whites. A number remained, however, in the immediate neighborhood, and it was a story told to me of the old time, how our forebears and their associates of the settlement were always friends and allies of the natives. The children of the two races were playmates, and there was peace between the elders. It is a satisfaction to remember that no Indian was oppressed or allowed to want in this Quaker settlement.

There is no record of the breaking up and early cultivation of this wild country. There must have been more or less of frontier hardship going to the conversion of virgin forest into tillable and producing land. We only know that the immigrants thrived, and in the end left to their successors the goodly milk-and-honey land that has come down to us. The ambition of these mature people was a quiet country life. They modeled their houses and their customs upon those of the Old Country, and it would seem that their lines had fallen in pleasant places. It is one of "Life's Little Ironies" that these Friends, seeking here peace and a tranquil life, should fall into the turmoil of domestic warfare. The boundary dispute between Penn's descendants and Lord Baltimore, their Maryland neighbor, was still unsettled, and it happened that

a collision between Cresap, a turbulent claimant under Baltimore's warrant seeking to crowd the dividing line into Penn's territory, and James Patterson, an Indian trader, holding land under Penn's grant, occurred near what is now Washington Borough, and opened a fairly serious border war. John Wright and Samuel Blunston, as magistrates, issued warrants under which some of the invaders were arrested, and this resulted in an offer of reward by the Governor of Maryland for the heads of these two agents of the Penns.

The three "Adventurers" with whom we have thus far been concerned—for surely the settling of sober, peaceful Friends among Indians, however friendly, was adventure—were men of more than ordinary character and weight. Samuel Blunston was a land surveyor and agent of the Penns. John Wright was a preacher in his society and the trusted negotiator between the proprietors and their Indian allies. Robert Barber was an energetic and enterprising citizen, in public life, before the removal to the Susquehanna. All were upon confidential terms with the Penns and with their chief agent in Philadelphia, James Logan. Upon the erection of the new county, named Lancaster after John Wright's English home county, in 1729, the three became prominent officials: John Wright was appointed Presiding Justice of the newly established Courts, Samuel Blunston Associate Justice and Prothonotary, Robert Barber Sheriff.

The writer is descended from two of these first settlers—great-great-grandson—and it appears to him justifiable to record his satisfaction in the fact that John Wright anticipated Franklin, Adams, Jefferson and all

that declaratory crowd, in his pronouncement for Freedom. In 1741 a new Bench of Magistrates for the several counties of the province was appointed by the Governor; and, in consequence of opposition by them to arbitrary acts of Government, a number of the old Judges were dropped. Among these was John Wright, who had denounced the impressment of bound servants as soldiers, in the Provincial Assembly. In his final charge to the Grand Jury he bade farewell to the Court, and among his words were these: "For this cause, my friends and countrymen, for the cause of English liberty, for the standing in the civil defense of right and property, we are dismissed; and I rejoice and am heartily glad that I have been one of those who are thought worthy of displeasure." This has not the eclat of the Tea Party, but it sounds the Advance.

Samuel Blunston died September 30, 1745; Robert Barber, September 3, 1749; John Wright, 1st October, 1749. Thus three pioneers left the New Land they came to build up nearly at the same time—the senior surviving his younger brethren.

Having come with the fathers of the settlement to the end of their days, it will be well to complete the record of title to the Columbia land. On the 10th of November, 1745, John Wright conveyed to his son, James, his estate of 150 acres. Samuel Blunston, dying without issue, bequeathed to Susanna Wright a life interest in his realty, and a caveat against the probate of the will having been filed by Thomas Pearson, husband of Hannah Blunston, Samuel's niece, a compromise was effected, the parties all being Friends and averse to litigation, by

which James Wright purchased from the Pearsons the undivided one-fourth part of the Blunston real estate, roughly estimated at 800 acres. Susanna Wright retained her 100 acres until her death in 1784, when it descended by testament to her nephew, Samuel, son of James Wright; excepting the "Ferry Property," of some acres, which she bequeathed to her nephews, Samuel, John, James and William. The Barber tract remained intact until a later date.

The "Ferry Property" was a part of Susanna Wright's land set apart for the erection and maintenance of the ferry, a grant for which John Wright obtained in 1730. This was a very valuable holding, which fixed the most important crossing of the mile-wide Susquehanna, and came to be known as Wright's ferry. Over this ferry passed the vast freightage and travel between the settled East and the expanding West. This made, in the open season, a busy place of the quiet settlement; yet the initial impulse of seclusion remained, and it required another generation before the value of the locality as a town site in prospect broke through the family reserve.

Thus, although Samuel Wright, on the death of James Wright in 1756, received as his share of his father's real estate the 200 Blunston acres bought from the Pearsons, it was only upon his Aunt Susan's decease and his inheritance under her will, that his hands were free. And to him came the impulse to found a town. So arrived the "day we celebrate." In 1788 a portion of the Pearson purchase and a part of Susanna Wright's land adjoining were laid out in 160 lots and were offered to "adventurers"—ad-

venturers again—upon easy terms. There must have been something of a boom, for in a few years a busy town arose—and there you are.

The town as then laid out comprised what came to be known as Old Columbia. Subsequently, in 1795, the Ferry property was laid out and disposed of by the owners as Columbia Continued. Later John Wright laid out John Wright's addition, and his son, James Wright, Jr., laid out Columbia Extended, from lands inherited from his father and purchased from the estate of Samuel Wright. There were besides smaller additions by Barber and Epply, Rohrer and Herr, and others, mainly from the original John Wright purchase, part of which fell to the share of his grandson, at the time of the partition of James Wright's estate. These constituted Columbia borough at the date of incorporation, 1814. With the exception of a strip bordering the Canal basin, after the opening of the Pennsylvania Canal, the Bethel (Blunston) property was held intact until 1867, when the writer resurveyed and extended the borough lines and laid out for the Heises and Mifflins, heirs of the Bethels, opening and extending streets, a large part of the estate included in the borough. About the same time he laid out in like manner for Green and Gossler a portion of the Robert Barber land, purchased by them from Barber's descendants—the first of this tract opened for improvement.

After the custom of the period of naming towns for great (and near-great) men, Samuel Wright called his new town Columbia. We value this historic and euphonic name (which, however, we share with how many towns

and cities throughout the States?); but it has come to the writer to think that his respected grandsire had more wisely done to retain the traditional Hempfield, or to go back to the aboriginal Shawanah.

Were it not that there has been an over-indulgence in Wright, in these memoranda, I should add a few words upon the notable Susanna. Certainly an uncommon woman, about whom there has been written much fol-de-rol; with valuable appreciation by those of her time who knew her. She was the head of the settlement from the death of John Wright, her father, up to the time of her decease—its lawyer, its doctor, its general adviser.

The Whitesides of Colerain:

The Revolutionary Captain and the Congressman

The pioneer days of our country were a fitting school for the training of both the minds and bodies of the men and women who first helped to clear the forests and build the homes of our people. The early settlers were, perhaps, less rugged and cast in a less heroic mould than were their children who first saw the light in the then wilderness in the new world, and grew to manhood and womanhood in the open, surrounded by trials and dangers, with and against which they had to battle, and battle successfully, or perish.

Hence it seemed a wise dispensation that the destinies of our country were in the hands of this second generation when the crucial period of its history came upon us; and that fact answers the query how and why this colony was able to battle successfully with the mother country, and, in the end, to win its freedom and dedicate it forever to liberty. The County of Lancaster, as is well known, was settled in the main by three distinct classes of people. The great bulk of our population was the German and Dutch elements, who came in at different periods and under different leaderships, but all alike were of the non-resistant class, whose religious tenets and practices of life were against war and strife; and at or

about the same time another class came into the southern end of our county, namely, the Friends, or Quakers, who, like the Germans, counseled peace, industry and the more lowly life. The third was a so-called Scotch-Irish race, which included many of pure English stock, and these of our county's early population were of the rugged, fearless, fighting stock.

They were of the blood of those that followed the Scottish chiefs, the English dukes and the Irish kings, in the days when all the British Isles were the great battlefield, with the clans of each and all battling for supremacy, under first one leader and then another.

When transplanted to this land of freedom, they were more generally found upon the extreme frontiers, and of and from them the armies of Washington were largely drawn. In this county, the portion selected by them lay, the one to the northwest, central about the Donegals, and the other to the southwest, central in the Drumores, Britain and Colerain. Unlike the peaceful Quaker and the Menonite, their prime object seemed to be the construction of a country and the formation of a Government, while his rather centered in the building of a home and the tillage of his land.

Restless and dauntless, this English and Scotch-Irish race battled their way to the front, and in the doing thereof developed many strong characters, and men of mark, who made their impress upon their country's history and left descendants with a like spirit, who have continued to take a prominent part in the affairs of their adopted land.

Quite by accident I stumbled upon the subject of this story in trying to

fulfill a request to secure a picture of Congressman Whiteside, who served from this district in Congress two terms, about and succeeding 1815. I found there seemed to be but little of record concerning him, and at first it was even difficult to find from what parentage he came. In the course of my investigation I uncovered the story of this family, and, incidentally, brought to light the activities of many of their neighbors and other families with whom they became associated in business, connected by marriage or as comrades in the War of the Revolution. I found it so interesting that I concluded to make it the subject of a paper to this society, as it contains much that has remained hitherto unwritten.

The first Whiteside to come to this country was John Whiteside, believed to be an Englishman, who landed in Philadelphia in 1700, and he seems to have had brothers, Peter, James and William, who, however, did not follow him into this country. In 1700 John Whiteside took out a warrant for 200 acres of land, in what was then Pequeta township, Chester county, now Sadsbury. This John had a son, William, who took by warrant 330 acres of land in Little Britain township in 1738, which lies immediately south of the Robert Fulton tract, and is now owned by the family of Blacks, who are lineal descendants of this John Whiteside. The farm is now in three parts, occupied by William Black, Flora Rea and Robert Black's heirs. As illustrating the activities of the neighbors who up to 1770 owned adjoining land, or were close neighbors, we find the records disclose the names of Edward Hughes, Isaac Sidwell, Colonel James Porter, General William

Montgomery, James Ramsey, George Ewing, Francis Armstrong and others who afterward became prominent in the Revolutionary period and thereafter. This William Whiteside died on the homestead June 1, 1750, leaving a wife, Janet, and three sons, Thomas, Abraham and Hugh, and a daughter, Mary. Of these children, Thomas and Abraham became very prominent. Abraham was made a Justice of the Peace, and history shows that he was a leading man in that section, prospered financially, and became a large land owner. He died April 20, 1797, leaving sons, John and Thomas, and daughters, Hannah, Martha, Mary and Isabel. One of the daughters married Samuel Nieper, and he is the ancestor of the well-known Nieper family of Fulton township, whose home was on the farm that William H. Kennedy now owns. Another married Aaron Black, and from her are descended the family of Blacks, whose members still live upon the old homestead. Abraham's son, Thomas Whiteside, became a physician and practiced medicine, first in Lower Oxford township and afterwards returned to the homestead, whence he practiced medicine until his death. He was the first regular practicing physician in lower Lancaster county. He was a soldier in the Revolution, under Captain David Hayes, of Chester county, and Colonel Uriah Evans. Some analysts get him confused with Captain Thomas P. Whiteside, who is the leading subject of this sketch, but he was a nephew of Captain Whiteside. The other son of William Whiteside, sometimes the name appearing as Thomas P. Whiteside, with whom we are more particularly concerned, became very promi-

nent in the Revolution, and from him have descended the most prominent men and women of the family. After his father's death in 1750, he seems to have left the homestead to his brother, Abram, and to have located, about in 1757, in Colerain township, where he became the owner of a large tract, immediately west of Kirkwood, which remained in the Whiteside name for many years, and included what are now the farms of G. W. Collins, Esq., George A. Hogg and Mrs. W. M. Schaum. The deed is dated January 2, 1778, Recorder's book R-485. It contained 452 acres. Afterwards, in 1788, besides purchasing several other tracts, he patented a large tract of 389 acres under the name of "White Plains." (Patent book 16, page 233). This included land to the west and south of his first holdings, now or later occupied by L. R. Patterson, Cromwell Blackwell estate and others. He likewise later acquired the John Barkley tract, or a portion of it, in which the Union village is located, and considerable farmland surrounding this village. Some time in his later life he established a distillery on the small spring stream which runs between the lands of G. W. Collins and the George A. Hogg farm. This distillery did an extensive business in its days, the whisky being hauled to Lancaster. Afterwards his son, John, the Congressman, was a part owner thereof, if not the sole owner. Prior to the Revolution he was on the Committee of Safety, and was an officer in the militia of his township. In 1774 he was commissioned one of the justices of the county for Colerain, Bart and adjoining townships, and was one of the lay Justices of the Court of Common

Pleas of the county, in which capacity he served for many years. In 1776 he was commissioned a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, under Colonel Thomas Porter, and in August 13, 1776, he went to the front with his company and joined the army in the State of New Jersey. The records show that on that date advance payments were made to him of 112 pounds and 10 shillings on account of equipment of his command. From the reading of the muster roll, it would appear that his company was enlisted mainly from Colerain and immediate adjacent townships, and the following is the roster: William Patterson, James Ramsey, Samuel Cooper, Thomas Patterson, John Acheson, Thomas Reed, David McCombs, John McGeehan, John Brooks, James McElwain, Samuel Rhea, Samuel Mooney, Frederick McFerson, John Cooper, James Common, Thomas McDowell, Abraham Whiteside, a brother; Samuel Criswell, Samuel White, Joseph Warnock, Oliver Caldwell, Miller McDowell, John Pennell, James Reed, James Watson, James McGraw, John Miller, Samuel McKinney, Andrew Ritchey, Edward Dugan, James Stewart, John Plunkett, James Black, John Tannehill, Nathan Tannehill, James Marshall, Robert Moore, James Campbell, John Mitchell, John Neiper, Thomas McLaughlin, Owen Murphy, John Grimes and Joseph McCrery.

He was in the battles of Princeton, Trenton and Monmouth, and lost an arm in the service, but at what battle I could not ascertain. He died in Colerain township about November 1, 1805, and left a will, which was dated March 12, 1804, recorded in Will Book J, Volume 1, page 363, leaving Alexander Morrison and James Patterson

as his executors. He left surviving him a widow, Jean, and a large family, as follows: John, who afterwards became the Congressman; James, Abraham, Thomas and William. His daughters were Mary, Rebecca, Martha, Violet and Elizabeth. All of them married and formed alliances with what were then or afterwards became among the leading families of that section. John, the Congressman, married Mary Elton, of Little Britain township. James married Elizabeth Dickey, who was a cousin of Rev. Ebenezer Dickey, who at that time was pastor of the Oxford Presbyterian Church. Abraham married Isabella Ross, who was twice a cousin of Robert Fulton and likewise a cousin of the Dickeys. Thomas moved to South Carolina, married there, and his descendants are prominent in the neighborhood of Charleston. William left this section unmarried. The daughters, from whom have sprung prominent descendants, married as follows: Mary married Robert Elder, a cousin of Rev. John Elder, and moved to Westmoreland county with him, where he became very prominent and his descendants still are thereabouts.

The other three sisters, by rather remarkable coincidence, married three brothers, as follows: Rebecca married Hugh McConnell, Martha married David McConnell, Violet married Samuel McConnell, all grandsons of Alexander McConnell, who settled in Drumore township, where Chestnut Level is now situated, and sons of Samuel McConnell, of Colerain township. Elizabeth married Benjamin Dickey, brother of Elizabeth Dickey.

From this union of daughters with the McConnell family have descended Judge A. D. McConnell, Judge of

the Courts of Westmoreland county; Judge James Marshall, of Iowa, and Judge J. P. Smith, of Tennessee; also Rev. S. D. McConnell, D.D., rector of St. Trinity's Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. David McConnell Steele, rector of St. Luke's Church and Church of Epiphany, N. Y.; Joseph Russell, chief counsel of the Michigan Central Railway Company, of Michigan; Jackson E. Reynolds, professor of corporation law, Columbia University, and general attorney of the Central Railroad of New Jersey; Abraham McConnell, still residing in Colerain township, and their children are direct lineal descendants, as are likewise the children of Samuel McConnell, who is now deceased. Of the sons, I have time only to take up the life and family of John Whiteside, the oldest, who became Congressman. He came to Lancaster some time prior to 1800, although he seemed to retain some interests in Colerain township thereafter, especially in the distillery, which his father had established there. Before proceeding to this, I will say concerning the other two sons, James and Abraham, that they remained upon the farms in Colerain township and raised families who lived there for a generation or more. Most of their descendants bearing the name of Whiteside, however, have left that section, some of them living in Philadelphia, some in Oxford, Chester county, and there is none of the name in the township now. The present Whitesides, who own extensive farms in that township, are descended from James and Samuel Whiteside, who are an entirely different family, and in no way related to the Captain Whiteside family. As I have stated, John Whiteside came to Lancaster

and began business, first apparently as a hotel keeper, and herein I will find it necessary to refer briefly to some of the early hotels, which were in Lancaster early in the 1800's, although I will make no pretense to give exact data, only so far as John Whiteside was connected with them. The story, briefly, is this: In 1799 one John Hatz appears to have kept a tavern, the "Pennsylvania State Arms," situated opposite the well-known "Michael's Hotel," on North Queen street. Shortly thereafter, or in 1801, John Whiteside succeeded him and kept the house until 1803, when he was succeeded by Gustavus Stoy. John Whiteside then opened a new hotel, called "The Lion," a short distance north of the Court house in Centre Square, which he kept till 1811, at which time he opened a tavern on West King street, near the then market house, now the Central Market. He was apparently proprietor of this tavern, and at the same time a Justice of the Peace, when he was elected to Congress in 1815. I was not able to clearly establish the fact exactly when he took charge of the "Fountain Inn" Hotel. This hotel was in operation at least as early as 1796, and was then owned by a man by the name of Edwards. John Whiteside bought it eventually, but did not take a deed to it till 1822, which was after his two terms in Congress. However, the fact that the "Fountain Inn" was at that time, and it was some time prior thereto, one of the leading hotels of the city, and was the headquarters for the Democratic party, for quite awhile, in this county, and apparently a gathering place for the political leaders of the party when in the city, did seem to indicate that he

may have been proprietor of the hotel for some time before he bought it. It is well to remember that inn-keepers in that day, according to the custom of both this country and the old, were usually very important men, and often were the political leaders of their section. The temperance sentiment that prevails at the present day was comparatively unknown at that time, and the liquor business in all its forms was quite as respectable and often as important as any other business of the town or community. At any rate, it is evident that he continued to be both landlord and Congressman, at the same time, and continued as owner of the hotel at the time of his death.

John Whiteside's first essay into political service seems to have been when he was elected to the Legislature in 1810, and re-elected again in 1811. He was first elected to Congress in the year 1815, served for two terms, and again in 1817, serving till 1819. He was elected to the office of Register of Wills in this county in 1821, served for four years, when he was again elected to the Legislature in 1825, and served for one year. His period in Congress covered the Administration of James Madison. So far as the records show, he did not take any particularly active part, other than voting. Considerable important legislation seems to have come before the Congress during that period. It was the period immediately following the readjustment of affairs after the War of 1812, and examination of the record shows that the principal questions of national importance that were considered and more or less of action taken upon them were the Fugitive Slave Laws, which were then discussed quite extensively, and the

care of the Revolutionary soldiers, who were in want. There seemed to be no general pension legislation then as now. The navigation laws attracted quite a good deal of attention and the international relationship with reference to them. Likewise the banking and currency laws were largely under discussion, as was the proposition for a uniform bankrupt law throughout the United States. The neutrality laws, as affecting and governing this country in its relations to the various nations of Europe, who were at war with one another, seemed to call forth considerable discussion. Among other matters of wide importance then was the administration of the Mississippi Territory, as it was then called, and the establishment of territorial government for the same. Through both terms there was a wide discussion upon the question of compensation, so-called, to the members of Congress, who, apparently up to that time, had not been allowed compensation for their services. Six dollars per day was the compensation suggested. We also note that the Congressman's son, William, was appointed Register of Wills of Lancaster county in 1830, and served for six years.

The deeds of record in this county show that the deed for the hotel property was to John Whiteside from assignees and trustees of Henry Reigart, Esq., dated April 1, 1822, and recorded in Deed Book 24, page 216. After his death the property continued to be held by his children for a number of years, and was not disposed of until April 23, 1849, by a deed recorded in Deed Book O., volume 7, page 138. This deed was executed by his children and devisees under his will, which I will hereafter note. The signers to

the deed are William Whiteside, Elizabeth Whiteside, John Whiteside, then resident of Cincinnati, and Lucy Whiteside, to William Wright, of Lancaster, Pa. It may be noted here that some of the interests had been bought out and transferred to some of the grantors above named. Congressman Whiteside died in 1829, left a will dated August 13, 1828, proven and recorded August 7, 1830, in Will Book P, volume 1, page 514, witnessed by Emanuel Reigart and Henry Carpenter. This document is rather an interesting paper, as indicating some of the characteristics of the man, and, if we are to judge from his library, he was a man of quite an intellectual turn of mind, as well as a student of religion and morality, if he was a reader of the books which it contained. He left the greater part of his library, indicating it by name, to his son, William Whiteside, who was at that time a member of the Lancaster Bar, having been admitted in 1826. Among the books especially bequeathed we note the following: Thomas' History of Modern Greece, in five volumes; Smith's Lectures in two volumes; Ramsey's History of the American Revolution, in two volumes; twelve volumes of the English Encyclopedia; Biographies of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, in nine volumes; Josephus' History of the Jews, in two volumes; Brown's Dictionary of the Bible; Brown's History of Missions, in two volumes; Davis' Sermons, in five volumes; Thompson's Story of the Bible, in five volumes; Blair's Sermons, in five volumes; the Temple of Truth, and Christian's Companion and Confession of Faith, in two volumes. He left all school books and his books of Greek language to his grandson, John. All of his law books, State papers and Gazetteer he left to his son, the lawyer, William

Whiteside. All of his silverware he gave to his three daughters. He is buried in the Lancaster cemetery, at a point due east from the main gate, and almost due southwest from the Keller mausoleum, and his burying place is rather unique in several respects. The iron fence surrounding it is perfectly circular in form, the only one in the cemetery of that shape. A single shaft, some 18 feet high, square in form, tapering, is erected in the centre thereof, but the inscriptions thereon are singularly lacking in any information as to the lives, age or time of death of anyone. The stone was erected by Haldy, but at whose directions or cost and at what time there is nothing to indicate. The inscriptions, four in number, one on each side of the square shaft, are as follows: On the south side, "Father and Mother, John and Mary Whiteside;" on the east, "Sisters, Susan Whiteside and Eliza Whiteside;" on the north, "Sisters Margaret and Mary H. Whiteside;" to the west, "Brother, William Whiteside, died June 28, 1867, the 69th year of his age."

According to the will of William Whiteside, the lawyer, dated September 2, 1865, recorded in Book Z, volume 1 and page 80, of which A. W. Russel and Luther Richards were witnesses, we find the following enumerated as among the grandchildren of John Whiteside, the Congressman, namely, John Whiteside, George A. Whiteside, and T. Elton Whiteside, Elizabeth W. Lee, Mary E. Singer, Margaret P. Whiteside, Philip S. P. Whiteside, of Philadelphia; Margaret M. Stees, Mrs. Bertha R. Whitney, of New York State, is a great-granddaughter of Captain Whiteside, being a granddaughter of his daughter, Martha, who married David McConnell. Mrs. E'la Nagle, of Elkin Park, Pa., is another great-granddaughter of the Congressman,

she being the granddaughter of James Whiteside. Dr. J. P. McCaskey is distantly connected with the family. James H. Whiteside, now residing in Christiana, Lancaster county, is likewise a lineal descendant, still bearing the name. William Whiteside, the lawyer, was well known to a number of our older people, as he did not die until 1865. He seems to have had a fair practice, and was a man of affairs in his day, being a member of the School Board. His office was on West King street, at about where the Royer confectionery store stood.

William McCaskey, of Lancaster, was for a number of years a dentist in this city. He was also in the late Civil War, being a Captain in the army. The family of John Whiteside, a grandson, lived principally in the neighborhood of Parkesburg, Coatesville and Christiania, and it is an incident worth noting that one of the great-granddaughters was the wife of Edgar Rice, of Coatesville, the policeman, who was shot by Zach. Walker, the colored man, who was afterwards hanged by a mob.

The will of William Whiteside, the lawyer, son of the Congressman, throws some sidelights upon his life and family. He left the following bequests: \$200 to the Presbyterian Church, \$500 to the Children's Home, and \$100 to the Lancaster Cemetery, for which he provided that the said cemetery shall be kept up and in good repair, the iron fence surrounding the lot, as also the monument therein, which he had erected, as he states, to his parents, sisters and self. There occurs in the will what might be termed an Irish bull, for therein he says that he is buried in said lot, but evidently he was not buried when he wrote his will. Judge Livingston was the executor of the will, and he

directs his real estate to be sold, including the house in which he lived.

Thus, I close this sketch of the Whiteside family as one of the leading families of the English and Scotch-Irish portion of our population in the upbuilding of our great country in shaping its course, particularly in governmental affairs, in defending it in time of war, and in the lustre which they have placed upon its history, as the birthplace and home of men alike illustrious in literature, in mechanics, in engineering feats and in war, as well as in the council chamber, to whom fell the duties of framing the laws under which we live.

The story of this family probably would be repeated in importance, if not exactly in kind, of many other notable families of the southern end, and it may seem invidious that I have selected this one alone. As I stated in the beginning, it was purely accidental that I became acquainted with and first gained knowledge of their great activities and of the notable men whom it produced, and was surprised that so little had been written or seemed to be known concerning a family which had produced a Congressman from this district.

I trust I may find time, or that some chronicler may take the interest, to write up the story of other families whose life history would be equally interesting, and perhaps show that their part in the history of the county has been almost, if not altogether, as important.

Minutes of the October Meeting

Lancaster, Oct. 3, 1913.

The county historians held an interesting meeting on Friday evening, when two more papers of great historical value were contributed. One, submitted by Col. Samuel Wright, was particularly timely, as it concerned the early history of Columbia, which will shortly hold elaborate "Old Home Week" festivities.

President Steinman was in the chair, and there was a splendid attendance of members.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported that the society had been very fortunate since the last meeting in the number of donations received. They included many valuable books, newspapers and other publications, and the society feels grateful to the generous donors.

From Mr. B. F. Owen, the noted historian, of Berks county, the society received the Justice Docket of Edward Smith, of Earl township, in two volumes, the first from May 16, 1818, and the second from May 26, 1823. From Mr. Noah L. Getz, of East Hempfield township, were received a large number of newspapers published in Lancaster between the years 1813 and 1866. They are valuable additions to what the society already has of the early newspapers. He also contributed seven books printed in Lancaster between the years 1828 and 1880, including a German edition of the well-known book, "The Long-Lost Friend," sometimes referred to as the "Spook Book." Beside these there were a

number of pamphlets printed in Lancaster, of historic interest in various directions. Mr. Christian Habecker, of East Hempfield township, through N. L. Getz, contributed a large number of newspapers published in Lancaster between the years 1871 and 1892, including copies of papers out of print and somewhat rare.

Other donations were as follows:

Bound Volumes—Dinner given to Cass Gilbert, Architect, by Frank W. Woolworth, April 24, 1913, from Mr. F. W. Woodworth, New York City.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Volume 1, in seven parts, of the Publications of the Historical Society of Grand Rapids, from Mr. S. H. Ranck, Grand Rapids, Mich.; The Pennsylvania Magazine; American Catholic Historical Society Records; Lebanon County Historical Society Papers, Volume VI., No. 3; Classified Catalogue of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; History of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1858-1913, from Christopher Wren, Plymouth, Pa.; Recollections of Lancaster Fifty Years Ago by Luther Richards; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; number of engravings from Abraham J. Sprenger, of this city.

Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer called attention to a special gift from Judge Charles I. Landis, copies of a recent publication from his pen, containing short sketches of the President Judges of the Lancaster County Courts, whose portraits Judge Landis recently presented to the Lancaster Bar Association, the paintings having been hung in the Court House. A copy of the pamphlet has been provided for each member of the society, and on Mr. Diffenderffer's motion a special vote of thanks was extended Judge

Landis. Thanks were also extended to all the other donors.

The following were proposed for membership: Prof. Herbert H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College; Mary Belle Detwiler, of Mount Joy; Benjamin F. Hoffman, of Bainbridge; Mrs. D. H. Graham, 513 West James street, this city; Miss Jane M. Powers, 441 West James street, this city, and Adam Oberlin, of Canton, Ohio. These propositions will be acted upon at the next meeting.

John C. Carter, this city; Rev. Frank G. Bossert, of Mount Joy; G. S. Danner, of Manheim, and E. J. Harple, of Tampa, Fla., whose names were proposed at the September meeting, were duly elected Friday evening.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, was given authority to have prepared and printed copies of the duplicate volumes in possession of the society. Copies of these lists will be sent to the various historical societies in the State in accordance with the action of the State Federation.

The first paper of the evening was submitted by Samuel Wright, the Columbia historian, and it was read by Miss Martha B. Clark. Mr. Wright had as his subject, "Hempfield: the Beginning of Columbia," and as Mr. Wright is a grandson of Samuel Wright, who laid out the town of Columbia, the facts he gave can be relied upon as being authentic of the early history of the river borough.

D. F. Magee, Esq., read a paper on "The Whitesides of Colerain, the Revolutionary Captain and the Congressman," a family of Scotch-Irish that took a very active part in the early history of the country. It was while searching for a picture of Congressman Whiteside, who served this county two terms in Congress, that

the writer came upon the interesting facts about the Whitesides, which he narrated at considerable length.

Both papers brought out some interesting discussions, and the thanks of the society were extended to the authors.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

"History herself, as even in her own teaching."

DONEGAL CHURCH. COLIN M. FARQUHAR, A LAND-
MARK OF PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY.

A BIT OF ASTROLOGY.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XVII. NO. 2.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

LANCASTER, PA.
1913.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1913.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

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LANCASTER, PA.

1913.

DONEGAL CHURCH, COLIN McFARQUHAR, A LAND- MARK OF PRESBYTE- RIAN HISTORY.

"Two hundred years of prayer and
peace
Of winter nights and summer days
Yet here divine from age to age
Hath kept our precious heritage"

It is interesting to note that in
Pennsylvania there are still standing
thirty-eight presbyterian churches, and
Donegal is the eighth on the list
which have had a continuous exist-
ence from the date of organization to

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Of the several Scotch-Irish settle-
ments in America in the latter part of
the seventeenth and the beginning of
the eighteenth centuries, the one in
Donegal township, Lancaster county,
Pa., was the most notable. It became
the nursery of Presbyterianism in
Middle, Western and Southwestern
Pennsylvania, Virginia and North
Carolina.

Its Organization.

Donegal Church was organized in
1712, or very early in 1720. Some
writers claim the date to 1714. An-
drew Galbreath, Esq., son of James
Galbreath, who came to America with

DONEGAL CHURCH; COLIN McFARQUHAR, A LAND- MARK OF PRESBYTE- RIAN HISTORY.

"Two hundred years of prayer and
praise
Of winter months and summer days;
Yet love divine from age to age
Hath kept our precious heritage."

It is interesting to note that in Pennsylvania there are still standing fifty-eight provincial churches, and Donegal is the eighth on the list which have had a continuous existence from the date of organization to the present time.

The first settlement of Scotch-Irish, or Ulster Scots, occupied the post of danger on the Northwest, within the boundaries of Lancaster county, then Chester, about 1715, and was along Chickies Creek, in the vicinity of Donegal Spring. These pioneers named their settlements after the places of their birth. Donegal was a great maritime country of Ireland, for which reason a great number of our early immigrants sailed from this port.

Of the several Scotch-Irish settlements in America in the latter part of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth centuries, the one in Donegal township, Lancaster county, Pa., was the most notable. It became the nursery of Presbyterianism in Middle, Western and Southwestern Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina.

Its Organization.

Donegal Church was organized in 1719, or very early in 1720. Some writers claim the date is 1714. Andrew Galbraith, Esq., son of James Galbraith, who came to America with

William Penn, from Queenstown, on his second visit, and whose remains are buried at Derry graveyard, settled upon the land adjoining Donegal Church on the South, in 1718, for which he received a patent from the Penns in 1736 for 212 acres. He was the first ruling elder of this church, and to him belongs the credit of organizing the congregation, and the selection of one of the most admirable and attractive sites for a church edifice within the broad limits of the State.

The first meeting-house was erected with logs, and stood a few yards south of the present structure. After it had been used for a dozen years the present edifice was erected. Loose stones were collected from the surface of the ground in the surrounding woods, with which the walls were built. There was no effort made by the masons to dress the stone; they were simply laid in mortar to a line. The edges were craggy and rough. And there were no stone in the building that one man could not conveniently handle. The walls were plastered on the inside, but the outside was left in its rough state until the remodeling of the house in 1850.

Some Early Description of Edifice.

The front of the building was the south side, facing the graveyard, with a double doorway, the only entrance into the house. The door frame and windows had a circular head. The pulpit stood against the northern side and immediately opposite the doorway. A broad aisle led from the door to another one running lengthwise of the building in front of the pulpit. Upon each side of the pulpit and facing it were nine pews. Upon each side of the aisle running from the entrance door were seven pews.

There was also a small aisle near

each end of the room, which ran at right angles to the main aisle, from which entrance was had to corresponding seven pews already mentioned. These pews faced the pulpit. There were four pews facing this small aisle and between it and the end walls. For some years after the church was built the floors of the aisles were composed of earth. No stoves were admitted. An innovation of that kind was considered incompatible with the worship of a true Christian. Gradually, however, two large stoves, cast at Cornwall, were introduced, and the aisles paved with brick. The seats and backs of the pews were made of yellow pine and oak. The backs came to the neck of an ordinary person, and were perpendicular. At the corners of the pews were corner boards rounded out to fit the backs, and which really made it more uncomfortable to sit.

Two or three rows of pews in front of the pulpit had inclined shelves, upon which the hymn books were placed. Of course, there was no paint upon any of the woodwork. Thus the building stood until 1772, when it was remodeled.

Some Early Preachers.

Rev. David Evans supplied the Donegal Church in 1720, and Rev. Geo. Gillespie and Rev. Robert Cross were among the supplies in 1721, probably for the year 1722 also. In the fall of 1723, Rev. Messrs. Alexander, Hutcheson and Daniel McGill were sent by New Castle Presbytery. In 1725 Rev. Adam Boyd, of Octoraro, gave Donegal the one-sixth of his time. On the 24th day of September, 1726, Rev. James Anderson was called to the pastorate of the church, and on the last Wednesday in August, 1727, he was installed. He died July 16, 1740. Rev. Hamilton Bell had charge of the

church from 1742 until the fall of 1743. The pulpit was supplied by Presbytery until November 23, 1748, when Rev. Joseph Tate was installed as pastor, in which relation he continued until his death, October 11, 1774, a period of twenty-six years.*

The Presbytery of Donegal

The Presbytery of Donegal was organized October 11, 1732, and was fifth in line of succession in the United States, following the organization of the Presbyteries of Philadelphia, Snow Hill, New Castle and Long Island. Following is the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism, which was signed by the members of the church:

"I, having seriously read and perused the Westminster Confession and Catechism, do declare in the sight of God and all here present, that I do believe, and am fully persuaded, that so far as I can discern and understand said Confession and Catechism, they are in all things agreeable to the Word of God, taking them in the plain and obvious sense and meaning of the words, and accordingly I do acknowledge them as the Confession of my faith, and do promise through divine assistance forever to adhere thereunto. I also believe the Directory for the Exercise of Worship, Discipline and Government, commonly connected to said Confession, to be agreeable to the word of God, and do promise to conform thereunto in my practice, as far as in emergent circumstances, I can attain unto.

Samuel Caven, Samuel Thomson, John Craig, John Hindman, Hamilton Bell, Robert McMordie, Alex'r Creaghead, Sam'l Black, David Alexander, John Elder, Richard Sanckey, Thomas

*Encyclopaedia of Presbyterian Church. By Alfred Nevin, D.D., LL.D., Editor.

Creaghead, Jas. Anderson, Samuel Gelston, Adam Boyd, John Paull and Joseph Tate.

Mr. Lang's Church, East Conegogigue.

Second Tuesday of April, 1776, and ninth day of the month, the Presbytery met according to adjournment V. P. P. S., the Rev. Messrs. Slemons, Cooper, Lang, Balch, King, Vance, McFerven and Creaghead, with James Moor, William Porter, John McDorvel, Samuel Park, Wm. Rankin, and John Neilson, Elders. Absent, Rev. Messrs. Samuel Thompson, Hogg, Rhea, Hunt, Amos, Thompson, Black and Dougal.

The Presbytery was opened by Mr. Cooper with a sermon and Psalm 97-1. "Praise ye the Lord, for it is good to sing praises unto our God, for it is pleasant and praise is comely."

Mr. Vance was chosen Moderator and Mr. Balch as clerk for the current year.

Rev. Mr. McFarquhar produced ample Testimonials from the Presbytery of Gairlock, in Scotland, bearing date April 7, 1775, and a Certificate of Dismissal from said Presbytery, bearing date May 25, 1775. In consequence of which, the Presbytery unanimously agree in cheerfully receiving him as a member of this judicative, and do accordingly receive him. Ordered that Mr. Lang take care of the above-mentioned papers, and that they may be produced to the Synod at their next meeting.

Ordered that supplications and all other papers directed to the Presbytery be brought on and read.

A call to Rev. Colin McFarquhar from the united congregations of Donegal and Mt. Joy was brought in by Messrs. James Anderson and Thomas Clingan, commissioners for said congregations. The commissioners represent that the congregations engage to pay Mr. Mc-

Farquhar annually the sum of one hundred pounds, to be secured to Mr. McFarquhar, by bonds or otherwise, to his satisfaction, and also they engage to allow to him the use of the glebe belonging to the said congregation of Donegal, under proper restrictions, or the sum of twenty pounds annually, if Mr. McFarquhar shall choose that rather than the use of said glebe.

They further allow that said annual salary commence on the First day of January last, provided that Mr. McFarquhar accept their call, the congregation allowing twenty pounds in lieu of the use of the glebe for the current year, and these stipulations they allow to be binding on them as long as Mr. McFarquhar shall continue the orderly minister of said congregation.

The Presbytery, having found that said call was orderly prepared and prosecuted, delivered the same to Mr. McFarquhar, who declared his acceptance of it.

Eleventh day, a. m.—The Presbytery met according to adjournment P. P. S. Q. S. Ordered to read the minutes of last Sederent. Messrs. Cooper, Lang and Creaghead are appointed to attend at Donegal to install Mr. McFarquhar on the first Tuesday after the adjournment of Synod, Mr. Lang to preach, Mr. Cooper to preside in that affair.

Twelfth day, 9 o'clock a. m.—Presbytery met, except Mr. Wilson and Mr. McFarquhar, who had leave to go home. P. P. S. Q. S.

Upper West Conegocheague, October, 1777, Presbytery met.

Mr. McFarquhar, the stated Moderator, being absent, Mr. Lang was chosen Moderator pro tem.

Minutes of Synod of New York and
Philadelphia.

May 22, 1776—Donegal Presbytery report that they have received Rev. Mr McFarquhar from Scotland and laid the credentials upon which they received him before the Synod, with which the Synod being satisfied, Mr. McFarquhar being present took his seat.

May 21, 1777—From the Presbytery of Donegal, Rev. Messrs. Robert Cooper, Colin McFarquhar and James Martin.

Messrs. Robert Smith, Spencer, McFarquhar, with James Thompson, elder, are appointed a committee of overtures to meet in this place to-morrow at 8 o'clock a. m., and by adjournment afterward as occasion may require.

May 23, 1777—A supplication from a society of Highland Scots of Southland was brought in by the committee of overtures and read, requesting that the Synod would supply them with books and appoint Mr. McFarquhar to preach and administer the Gospel ordinances amongst them.

This Synod, taking their request into consideration, do order a collection of books to be made throughout their Presbyteries for these people, and appoint Mr. McFarquhar to supply them some time, and administer the Gospel ordinances as he sees proper, and also to supply the adjacent vacant congregations in Northumberland four Sabbaths, and they order the Presbytery of Donegal to supply Mr. McFarquhar's pulpit in the meantime.

May 22, 1786.—The Presbytery of Donegal be divided into two Presbyteries—one to be known as the Presbytery of Baltimore, and the other by the name of the Presbytery of Carlisle, and to hold their first meeting agreeably to the adjournment of the late present Donegal. -

May 22, 1786—That Rev. Colin McFarquhar, late of the Presbytery of Donegal, be annexed to the Presbytery of New Castle.

Arrival of Rev. McFarquhar at Donegal.

Early in the spring of 1776 Rev. Colin McFarquhar came to Donegal. His first home was at the public house of Samuel Scott, who lived at Big Chickies creek. Mr. Scott died in the spring of 1776, and left one hundred pounds to Donegal Church. Rev. McFarquhar was a witness to his will. He boarded with the widow for nine years. Before he came to Donegal, he was at Bedford for a few months. When his family came, he purchased several hundred acres of land from James Cunningham, between Mt. Joy and Sporting Hill. An agreement was made between them, but when the land came to be surveyed it seems there were many more acres within the described limits in the agreement than there were supposed to be, and Mr. Cunningham refused to execute the deed. Mr. McFarquhar took the case to the Supreme Court, which compelled Mr. Cunningham to make a deed.

A charter was granted to Rev. Colin McFarquhar, John Baillie, Jas. Baillie, James Anderson, Robert Spear, Brice Clark, Samuel Woods, James Muirhead and Joseph Little as trustees, and their successors, on September 11, 1786. They found it necessary to have a charter in order to sell part of their land, which they did immediately on receipt of the official paper.

The congregation of Mr. McFarquhar was composed of some of the wealthiest landholders in the State, but they were not prompt in paying his salary, and quite a large amount of back pay was allowed to accumulate. The congregation agreed to sell all

the glebe lands of 212 acres, reserving but thirty or forty acres—the amount of money for the sale to James Moorehead at \$45 for an acre to be paid to Mr. McFarquhar.

His Prayers Too Long.

Morning and afternoon services were often held in the church, and it was not an uncommon occurrence for Mr. McFarquhar to pray for one hour and fifteen minutes. On a certain occasion, and when seated upon a log to partake of a lunch with Col. Lowrey, that bluff old man said to him: "Nicodemus, you must make your prayers a little shorter."

Mr. McFarquhar helped to organize the Presbyterian Church in Columbia and a supply in 1805. They worshipped in private houses and sometimes in the warehouses along the river. He also preached in York, Chanceford and in the churches of the Cumberland Valley, by order of the Presbytery.

In the history of Franklin and Marshall College, by Rev. Dr. Dubbs, Colin McFarquhar, minister in 1807, was named, with others, on a committee "who will from time to time visit the Franklin Academy and examine the progress of the pupils."

Became a Patriot.

One Sunday morning, while the congregation was at worship, an express rider came to Donegal Church and announced that Howe's army had left New York with the intention of invading Pennsylvania. Rev. Mr. McFarquhar had persisted in praying for the King, until this Sunday morning, after service, the officers of the church called him out, and, under the famous tree, offered him the alternative of casting his fortune with them or quitting his charge. He promised fealty to the Revolutionary cause, and

from that time on was loyal to the Colonies and a true patriotic and Christian character he displayed in always keeping to the letter of his vows of fidelity. As Burke says: "Our Liberty becomes a noble freedom."

A Graduate of Edinburgh.

Mr. McFarquhar came from Gairloch, Dumbarton county, Scotland. Gairloch is a lake, a branch of the Firth of Clyde. It is seven miles long, with a village of the same name at its head and a summer resort with cottages along its banks—not hotels. Vessels were sent there to adjust compasses after they were built, until the invention of Lord Kelvin made it unnecessary.

Mr. McFarquhar was a fine scholar, a graduate of Edinburgh University. During his thirty years' pastorate he conducted a classical school and prepared young men for college. The presidents of Washington and Princeton Colleges said that he was so thorough and rigid in his teaching, his scholars so well prepared in the classics, that they at once took high rank among the students.

He visited the families which extended more than ten miles from the church. He catechised old and young, and kept a complete roll of each family and members of the congregation. The list numbered 500.

Mr. Samuel Evans says: "I have seen his translations and marginal notes of Latin and Greek books used by him in teaching in Scotland, or while he was in college. From the names and references in one of these books showed he descended from a highly-educated ancestry, some of whom were evidently professors in Edinburgh College. He was a man of wonderful energy and powerful physique."

On November 15, 1786, the first meeting of the Board of Trustees, constituted by an Act of Assembly, was held at Donegal. It was convened by Rev. Colin McFarquhar, those present being Messrs. Robert Spear, John Baillie, Jas. Muirhead, Samuel Woods, Brice Clark and Joseph Little. Mr. James Anderson was absent. Mr. McFarquhar was elected president, Mr. Joseph Little, secretary, and Mr. Samuel Woods, treasurer. The trustees appointed the following persons to collect the minister's salary, due before January, 1787: Mr. Robert Spear, Mr. John Baillie, Thomas Baillie, Jr., Mr. Brice Clark, Mr. Samuel Wood, Mr. James Moorehead and Mr. Joseph Little.

On November 25, 1788, Mr. McFarquhar produced an account against the congregation from April, 1784, to April, 1788, amounting to twenty pounds, for keeping the books, as their clerk. In a receipt dated May 7, 1806, he says: "My pastoral labors in the church at Donegal terminate at the above date, and therefore the above is a receipt in full for all my pastoral services in said church."

In the Donegal churchyard is a grave marked thus:

In memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth McFarquhar, wife of
Rev. Colin McFarquhar Minister of the
Gospel at Donegal,
who departed this life on the 6th day of
August, A. D. 1805, and in the 64th
year of her age.

The death of Mrs. McFarquhar was a great sorrow to him. He was at that time seventy-five years of age, and he decided to give up his charge and live with his daughter, Mrs. Wilson, in Lancaster, where he remained several years, when he removed to Hagerstown in 1814, to live with his daughter, Mrs. D. Cook, where he lived until God took him. He was

buried in the Presbyterian Church there with the following epitaph:

Here lies the remains of
Rev. Colin McFarquhar,
A native of Scotland,
30 years Pastor of Presbyterian Church
of Donegal, Lancaster Co., Pa.,
who died 27th August, 1822, full of
years, having reached the age of 93.
Also, his daughter, Mrs. Mary Cooke,
who died,
August 22, 1820, aged 64 years.
Also, David Cook, Esq., her husband,
who died June 12th, 1821.
Also, their Daughter,
Mrs. Eliza C. Boggs,
who died December 4, 1817.

His Remains Reinterred at Donegal.

During the present year the remains of Mr. McFarquhar, his wife and children were removed from Hagerstown and reinterred at Donegal. On that occasion Mrs. M. N. Robinson wrote the following poem:

In the blessed peace of God
Rests 'neath this hallowed sod,
Near the church where he of old
Gathered men into the fold.
And, as pledge of Love Divine,
Reverent gave the Bread and Wine.
Where he sought to point the Way
To the realms of endless day.
Now, within those old walls' shade
Here his mortal form is laid.
Guard it well, oh, sacred sod!
In the blessed Peace of God.

A Poem by Sallie Hastings.

Mrs. Sallie Hastings, daughter of Robert Anderson, of Leacock township, and whose widow later married Brice Clark, published a book of poems in 1808. Dickson, of Lancaster, was the printer. She was an attendant of Donegal Church during the ministry of Mr. McFarquhar. On January 4, 1806, she dedicated the following poem to

THE REV. C. McF—R.

Stranger, behold yon venerable man,
Whose rev'rend form majestically
moves,
With native grace, along the velvet
plain,
Before the little flock he dearly loves.

He, from the famous isle of Scotland
 fair,
 Embarked, early, for our peaceful
 shore,
 And left the tender partner of his care,
 With three sweet babes, his absence to
 deplore.

Columbia's fertile regions to explore
 Was his design; then homeward to re-
 pair,
 And bring those darling treasures
 with him o'er,
 And come and preach a free salvation
 here.

'Twas now the arduous conflict first
 began
 Between Columbia and Britannia's isle;
 Affrighted peace forsook the bleeding
 land,
 And armed hosts contended for the
 soil.

No more the cheerful song of lab'ring
 swains
 Thro' sylvan groves re-echo'd, from
 afar;
 But groans of dying anguish fill'd the
 plains,
 And all the mingled sounds of wasting
 war.

Now blood and slaughter marked their
 crimson way,
 And martial fleets invested ev'ry shore;
 Confusion rag'd, and thund'ring o'er
 the sea,
 Bellona dy'd the waves with crimson
 gore.

Fair peace, at length, her olive-branch
 display'd,
 And o'er Columbia's coast bade freedom
 reign;
 The war-worn hero sheath'd his reek-
 ing blade,
 And tranquil happiness return'd again.
 For ten long years no wife or child
 saw he,
 Far separated by the foaming flood;
 At length his pray'r was heard; they
 o'er the sea

Were safely wafted, by a faithful God.
 Full thirty years, from yonder sacred
 dome,
 Did he proclaim Salvation's joyful
 sound;

To train immortals for a life to come,
 A teacher from his God, he yet is found.

Threescore and ten revolving summers
 shed

Their silver dews, to deck his locks
 with gray;

Their hoary influence upon his head
 Has ripened age to full maturity.

Smoothly he glides down life's tem-
 pestuous sea,
 Enjoying health, and happiness, and
 ease,

And finds his strength proportioned
to his day,
And ends, belov'd, his spotless life in
peace.

Where are the crowds which once did
throng those pews?
Go ask yon marble tombs; they will
reveal
That they, in mournful state, do now
enclose
The faded forms which once those
walls did fill.

Yet still their pastor lives; while, one
by one,
Survivors own the awful Monarch's
sway;
He still proclaims salvation's joyful
sound,
Directs their flight to heav'n, and leads
the way.

Father of light and life, Thou God
above,
O, may Thy Spirit aid his feeble breath;
O may Thy arms of everlasting love
Support, defend him, in the hour of
death.

And, when consigned to the peaceful
tomb,
May guardian angels watch his
crumbling dust,
Till the last trumpet calls the faith-
ful home;
Then wake to joys immortal, with the
just.

Mrs. Hastings wrote to her mother,
at Donegal, Mrs. Brice Clark, from
Cross Creek, Washington county, Pa.,
where she moved with her sister and
family as follows:

"(In favor of Mr. Elder).

"Cross Creek, Aug. 13, 1804.

"Dear Mother:

".....I go very little abroad, only
to meeting. There I attend as regu-
larly as the church doors are open. I
will not say it is merely religion
takes me there. believe indeed it is
more for the pleasure I take in hear-
ing the eloquent pastor speak than
the sound divine—but be that as it
may, it is for the pleasure of hear-
ing Mr. Marquis alone. To hear him
is harmony, though he often gives us
the truth of the law in all its sever-
ity. He has before now fairly made
me jump off my seat with terror and

slapping the pulpit. If he would only quit that he would be the sweetest man in the world, but the people here would not like him if he would preach in moderation. He is the dreadfullest thunder I ever heard. Nothing seems more at variance than his preaching and his countenance—one is all terror, talking all sweetness and mild persuasion. Scold as he may, I will serve him. Nay, I cannot help it. He was formed to be served—it is only giving him his dues. But you Donegal people would not hear him at all if he would take a fit of sending you to the D—, and that he would do without any ceremony for things you would scarce think you merited, such rough treatment.

"Oh, how he would handle your dancing and singing, your dressing, and gay conversations, your giddy round of visits, your taste and refinements, your preparations for company and all the folly of your fashions. I just wish to hear him at you, yet he would do it so nicely and with such a grace that you would love him nevertheless."

Rev. Thomas Marquis was born at Opequon, near Winchester, Va., and was the most eminent pulpit orator of his day. The tones of his voice were exceedingly musical, hence he was often called "The Silver-tongued Marquis." He was pastor of the church at Cross Creek, Washington county, for thirty-two years, from 1794 to 1826.

In a paper read before the Iris Club of Lancaster, Pa., by Hon. W. U. Hensel, the title "A Literary Grass Widow," in which he reviews Mrs. Hastings' literary productions, he says of her: "A star that flickered feebly in the constellation of local poesy and then was lost to the liter-

ary view—a flower that blushed not altogether unseen, but whose fragrance was wasted on an unsympathetic air.” Do you think so?

The Death of Rev. McFarquhar.

In searching the files of the Lancaster Journal since writing the sketch I found the following:

“Departed this life on the 28th of August at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. David Cook, Hagerstown, Md., in the ninety-first year of his age, Colin McFarquhar, minister of the Gospel. The deceased was born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1732, and had the charge there of two congregations for thirteen or fourteen years. He emigrated to this country in the year 1775, accepted a call to Donegal congregation, Lancaster county, Pa., and continued their minister for upwards of thirty years. During forty-eight years since he came to this country he has never been known to be sick more than three days and retained his senses to the last.”

On the ship with Rev. McFarquhar in the passage to America in 1774 came Donald Cameron and his son, John, Simon Cameron and his wife, with her sister, Ann McKenzie, who were the ancestors of Hon. Simon Cameron and his son, J. Donald Cameron, who are so closely identified with the history of our county and State, not forgetting they, too, have national fame.

As a tribute to these emigrants from Bonny Scotland and their descendants and their prominence in the religious and political life of our nation, I quote the following: “A Scot will always help a Scot. Centuries of struggle and hardship have taught the Scottish people to be in all

changes of fortune and down to the gates of death loyal and loving one another." To use the beautiful phrase of Robert Louis Stevenson: "No amount of world-wandering can make them forget their national traditions. Even if their little homeland were to be rolled out flat, it would be smaller than Indiana; yet to Scottish eyes there is no land like it."

superstition still exists among even the educated people of Eastern Pennsylvania. Signs of the moon are observed not only in the planting of crops, but also in the art of horticulture. No one who has remembered that we must not plant certain kinds of vegetables under unfavorable phases, but they run to seed or do some other undesirable thing. Every one and every one comes upon a relic of this kind, which serves to show great an extent, and controlled the activities of the people referred to in very recent times, if they do not even at the present time.

Thus, the intimate connection between astrology and the practice of medicine is strikingly shown in a table entitled "A Useful Pictorial Table" handed to the writer a few days ago. Judging by the character of the letters and the German language in which it is written, this table is most likely about a hundred years old, but it by no means follows that its instructions are no longer observed. Bloodletting was freely practiced in the early part of the last century, and many persons believe that it hastened the death of Gen. Washington in the last year of the previous century.

Astrology is such a study and knowledge of the sun, moon and stars, especially of their places in the sky and relation to each other as given

A BIT OF ASTROLOGY.

It may be surprising to such persons as have given very little attention to the subject to find that considerable superstition still exists among even the enlightened people of Eastern Pennsylvania. Signs of the moon are observed not only in the planting of fence-posts, but also in the art of horticulture, for who does not remember that we must not plant certain kinds of vegetables under unfavorable signs, lest they run to seed or do some other undesirable thing? Every now and then we come upon a relic of this kind, which shows to how great an extent signs controlled the activities of the people referred to in very recent times, if they do not even at the present time.

Thus, the intimate connection between astrology and the practice of medicine is strikingly shown in a table entitled "A Useful Flebotomy Table," handed to the writer a few days ago. Judging by the character of the letters and the German language in which it is printed, this table is most likely about a hundred years old; but it by no means follows that its instructions are no longer observed. Bloodletting was freely practiced in the early part of the last century, and many persons believe that it hastened the death of Gen. Washington in the last year of the previous century.

Astrology is such a study and knowledge of the sun, moon and stars, especially of their places in the sky with relation to each other on partic-

ular days, as is supposed to enable the possessor of this knowledge to guide himself in his daily affairs. It is assumed that every one is born under the influence of some star, whose relative position indicates the success or failure of a proposed undertaking; hence arose the custom of consulting an astrologer before undertaking any important business. (Caesar, Wallenstein and Napoleon were great believers in their stars.) In order to do this most conveniently the "useful Flebotomy Table" referred to above was prepared, "in which may be seen the days of the entire month on which it is well to perform the operation of flebotomy (commonly called bloodletting)."

"In the first place one must carefully observe the time of the new moon. If this takes place in the forenoon, one must begin to count with that day, but if new moon takes place in the afternoon, the counting must begin with the following day, and it is not necessary to make any further observations of the signs, be they good or bad; but, nota bene, when the bloodletting is necessary no particular day should be awaited."

- " 1 day is bad—Loses color.
- 2 day is bad—Gets a fever.
- 3 day is bad—Gives great soreness.
- 4 day is bad—Inclines to dying.
- 5 day is bad—Blood disappears.
- 6 day is good—Bleeding helps the blood and promotes micturition.
- 7 day is bad—Loss of desire to eat and drink.
- 8 day is bad—Gives diseases of the stomach.
- 9 day is bad—Itching of the body.
- 10 day is bad—Gives watery eyes.
- 11 day is good—Creates desire to eat and drink.
- 12 day is good—Entire body becomes refreshed.

- 13 day is bad—Neither eating nor drinking is beneficial.
- 14 day is bad—Soreness appears.
- 15 day is good—Strengthens eating and drinking.
- 16 day is bad—The most dangerous day in the year.
- 17 day is good—The best day in the year.
- 18 day is good—Promotes health.
- 19 day is bad.
- 20 day is bad—Does not escape grave illness.
- 21 day is good—Good for everything.
- 22 day is good—Free of all diseases.
- 23 day is good—Wards off disease and strengthens the members.
- 24 day is good—Takes away all bad humors.
- 25 day is good—Serves also for prudence and wisdom.
- 26 day is good—Will be spared weakness of the stomach and fever through the entire year.
- 27 day is very bad—Dangerous also to diseased eyes.
- 28 day is good—Promotes good health.
- 29 day is bad.
- 30 day is bad."

As the interval from new moon to new moon is only twenty-nine days, the maker of this table was evidently so innocent of astronomical science as to believe that lunations sometimes are thirty days in length.

In this connection attention may be called to an illustration in the back part of Baer's Almanac—a woodcut of a nude man with lines drawn from different parts of the body to figures and symbols representing the twelve signs of the zodiac named after particular groups of stars, called constellations, regarded as belonging to the several signs. The heading reads: "Anatomy of Man's Body as Said to be Governed by the Twelve Constella-

tions." This government is distributed as follows:

Head and Face....Aries (Ram).
 NeckTaurus (Bull).
 ArmsGemini (Twins).
 BreastCancer (Crab).
 HeartLeo (Lion).
 BowelsVirgo (Virgin).
 ReinsLibra (Scales).
 SecretsScorpio (Scorpion).
 ThighsSagittarius (Archer).
 KneesCapricorn (Goat).
 Legs..Aquarius (Water-bearer).
 FeetPisces (Fishes).

This belief in the power of the gods represented by signs over the different parts of the body can be traced in its westward course all the way from Chaldea to our own country, and from before the days of Abraham to the twentieth century, as witnessed by Baer's, and, indeed, most almanacs. The place of the sun and especially of the moon, that is, its proximity to some particular star or constellation of stars, was carefully observed and physicians and surgeons regulated their practice—their treatment of patients—accordingly.

Minutes of November Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., November 7.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening with a fair attendance of members and visitors. President Steinman was in the chair.

Miss Bausman, the librarian, reported the following donations since the last meeting:

Bound Volumes, 24—Records of the Virginia Company of London, 2 vols., 1619-1622, 1622-1624, from the Library of Congress; Wisconsin Historical Collections, vol. xx, from the State Historical Dept. of Wisconsin; The Railway Library and Statistics, 1912. Messages and Papers of the Presidents, 10 vols.; Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, 4 vols.; Twenty Years of Congress, 2 vols.; The Great Rebellion, 2 vols.; Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania, 1 vol.; Smull's Legislative Hand Book, 1906, 1 vol.; from Mrs. F. M. Christy.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, number 21; Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society; Linden Hall Echo; Michigan Historical Commission, Bulletin No. 1; Address of Anthony M. Hance, before the Society of Descendants of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence on the occasion of the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration, from Anthony M. Hance; The Filipino People, 3 numbers; New York State Library, hand book for readers; Bulletin of the New York Public Library;

Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; Eighteenth Biennial Report of the Kansas State Historical Society.

A number of scrap-books, from Mrs. D. F. Buchmiller; several silk badges, from Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer; two old newspapers, Lancaster Intelligencer of July, 1834, Pennsylvania Inquirer and Daily Courier of October, 1834, from Officer Chas. T. Welsh; two old newspapers, Paradise Hornet of August, 1821, and Lancaster Journal of January, 1813, from J. C. Mylin; old deed, from Judge C. I. Landis; books from Franklin and Marshall College, rebound by Mr. George Steinman.

A vote of thanks was extended to the donors.

The following were elected to membership: Prof. H. H. Beck, of Franklin and Marshall College; Miss Mary Belle Detwiler, Mt. Joy; Adam Oberlin, Canton, Ohio; Mrs. D. H. Graham, 513 West James street; Miss Jane M. Powers, 441 West James street.

These names were proposed for membership: J. Newton Stauffer, Roland Apartments, this city; Mrs. W. C. Sapp, 451 West Chestnut street, this city; Mrs. Walter Herr, 420 West Chestnut street, this city; William Y. Haldy, 615 West Chestnut street, this city; Alfred A. Hubley, Lime and Clay streets, this city; Harry D. Hostetter, 715 North Duke street, this city; Edw. D. Ruth, 135 South Duke street, this city; Miss Margaret F. Wade, 1140 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C.; Miss Estelle Buch, Mt. Joy.

Miss Bausman read a letter from the Royal Colonial Institute of London, asking for an exchange of publications on the early history of the American colonies. Action was defer-

red pending the arrival of pamphlets sent by the institute.

D. F. Magee read a letter from Judge McConnell, of Westmoreland county, congratulating the society and the writer of a recent article on the Whiteside family of southern Lancaster county.

H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., made a report from the committee which represented the society at the Old Home week celebration in Columbia. Mr. Eshleman spoke on the "Early Days of Columbia," and B. C. Atlee, Esq., on "Modern Columbia and Its Civic Problems." Twenty-five members of the society were present.

Miss Martha B. Clark read a paper on Donegal Presbyterian Church and Colin McFarquhar, one of the early pastors of the church. Her paper embraced many interesting facts in the history of the old congregation.

The other paper was read by Dr. R. K. Buehrle, and it was on the subject of popular superstitions which are still in vogue in many places and among many people.

Adjourned.

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LANCASTER, PA.

1812

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1913.

“History herself, as seen in her own workshop.”

THE LIFE AND WORK OF GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER.

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING.

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THE LIFE AND WORK OF GEN. JOHN A. SUTTER.

As a citizen of the town in which the subject of this sketch spent the last years of his life, and in which lie his remains and those of his wife, I have been prompted, as a testimony of my regard for his memory, to contribute this sketch of his life to the records of our Society. The subject matter of this sketch represents facts, data and material gathered and compiled from various sources. My task was, therefore, one of sifting material available, rather than producing something heretofore unpublished. Fiske, McMaster, Lossing and others have exhaustively chronicled the colonial history of our country. They have clearly enumerated and discussed the deeds of those who discovered the various sections of the thirteen colonies originally settled. But when we come to the period of emigration from the East to the middle and extreme West, beyond a brief account of the journey of Lewis and Clarke and a few other pioneers, historical records fail or are of the most meagre sort. It remains, therefore, for the historical societies and kindred organizations in the States exploited by these pioneers to preserve the annals pertaining to their exploits. Such has been the fate of General John Augustus Sutter. But for the fact of the discovery of gold upon his lands, his name would hardly have graced the pages of a general history of the United States. For-

fortunately, therefore, for this fact, the memory of General Sutter and of his pioneer adventures cannot be omitted from the pages of any complete American history.

The name Sutter was originally spelled Sooter. The Sutter family had moved from the canton of Berne to the Grand Duchy of Baden in the year 1800. Here, in the city of Kandern, at midnight February 28, John Augustus Sutter was born. He received his common school education in the city of Kandern, but, being of Swiss parentage, he went to the city of Berne, Switzerland, to become proficient in military training. He was graduated from the military college at Berne in 1823. Shortly after his graduation he was married to Miss Anna Dübelt, who was also a native of Switzerland. Sutter, a future adventurer of the New World, entered upon a similar life in the Old. In 1823 he became an officer in the "Swiss Guard" of the French army, serving under Charles X. He saw service in the Spanish campaign of 1823-24 and in the vain resistance at Grenoble by Charles X., to the three-days' revolution of July, 1830. After the overthrow of the Bourbon monarchy, he returned to Switzerland and served in that army. He was noted for his bravery, generous, frank, and confiding nature, and faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties. He left the Swiss army at the age of thirty years. Though one writer states that this ambitious young officer emigrated to the New World because of his desire to retrieve a dissipated fortune, I would rather have you believe that it was the intrepid military spirit, the traditional Swiss love of freedom in the breast of young Sutter, the glowing reports of the opportunities for a greater life to be found in the rising

young Republic of the West, which were the impelling forces of Sutter's determination to emigrate to America.

Thus we find this daring young Swiss Captain, filled with the desire of founding a Swiss colony in America, landing on the free American shores at New York in July, 1834. From New York he went with an expedition to St. Charles, Mo., but, the vessel containing his belongings having been sunk in the Mississippi river, he remained for a short time at Westport, and here declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. He went to New Mexico, but in 1836 returned to Missouri. The following year, however, he returned to New Mexico and settled at Santa Fe. While there he learned much of Upper California from the trappers who occasionally wandered into Santa Fe. Accordingly, in March, 1838, he joined a party of American trappers and went with them to their rendezvous in the Rocky Mountains. From here, Sutter, with six horsemen, crossed the ridge, made their way, via Forts Hill, Baisi and Walla Walla, to Oregon, descended the Columbia river, and, after many hardships, succeeded in reaching Fort Vancouver. And now, following his course briefly, we find him taking passage to the Sandwich Islands, embarking from thence, after a delay of five or six months, for Sitka, Alaska, disposing of his cargo here, sailing down the coast of Western United States and compelled by storms to put in at San Francisco Bay. His ship anchored opposite Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, July 2, 1839. Here a new difficulty arose. The Mexican officials boarded his vessel and ordered him to Monterey, a port ninety miles farther south, the only port of entry on the west coast of California at that time. Bent upon

securing lands, Sutter at once called upon Governor Alvarado, and requested lands on the Sacramento river for colonization. He was granted a passport, the promise of citizenship, and such lands as he wanted if he returned within a year. Failure to secure capable guides, hostile and treacherous Indians did not deter this determined leader with his party of ten white men and eight Kanakas from the Sandwich islands in their efforts to reach the mouth of the Sacramento river. They succeeded, and continued to a point ten miles below the site of the present capital of California. After having annihilated and subsequently pacified a body of two hundred Indians, they were guided to the mouth of the Feather river. Fearing attacks from hostile Indians, the Sutter party returned to the mouth of the American river, where, August 16, 1839, on the south fork of the river, at a point now within the limits of the city of Sacramento, Sutter's effects were landed. Three weeks later he moved to the spot upon which he subsequently erected "Sutter's Fort." Only his original fourteen companions made up his colony. No one can dispute the fact that the General displayed extraordinary judgment and remarkable foresight in the selection of the spot for the establishment of his colony. Thus, I have briefly sketched the wanderings of General Sutter. Here, then, we find this courtier, carefully trained soldier, polished and benevolent gentleman, entering upon a new field of endeavor, and planting his little colony.

The chief source of annoyance to the colony were the Indians, who were continually making attacks upon them. Upon one occasion, a party of eight white men surprised a party of

several hundred Indians and put them to rout. This defeat of the Indians gave Sutter possession of the entire Sacramento and part of the San Joaquin Valley. Many of these Indians afterwards became civilized and served as artisans and soldiers. Though I have not been able to authenticate this story, it is related that on one occasion General Sutter was asleep, and was about to be attacked by a hostile Indian, when a large mastiff, Brave, the property of Sutter, sprang upon the Indian assailant and saved his master's life.

In his journal General Sutter says: "It is a wonder we got no swamped a many time; all time with an Indian crew and a Kanaka at the helm." (He says this in reference to going to San Francisco in an open boat.) In June, 1841, Sutter visited Monterey and was made a Mexican citizen. He received a grant of eleven leagues of land from Alverado under the title of New Helvetia. He was also given a commission as Governor of the Northern frontier. During this same year Alexander Ratchaff, Governor of the Russian possessions known as "Ross and Bodega," settlements near the entrance of San Francisco Bay, called on him and offered to sell these colonies. With the instincts of a shrewd business man, the Swiss soldier negotiated the purchase for \$30,000, to be paid in installments covering a period of four years. His purchase included several thousand head of live stock, a schooner of 180 tons, small arms, and several pieces of ordnance, among which were pieces used by Bonaparte during his retreat from Moscow, and presented by the Czar to the Russian American Company. In 1844, finding his original grant of eleven leagues too small for his constantly growing herds, he petitioned Manuel Michelto-

rena for a grant or purchase of the sobrante or surplus over the first eleven leagues of land within the bounds of the Alvarado grant. The Governor acceded to the request of Sutter in February, 1845, partly on account of Sutter's services in putting down the rebellion. During the war, Sutter continued in the service of Mexico. However, his attitude toward the emigrants who applied to him was cordial and kind. There are innumerable instances of where he lent emigrants horses, cattle and provision and shelter whenever they happened to come to his fort. The "History of the Donner Party," a book written by C. F. McGlashan, Esq., of California, is replete with instances of Gen. Sutter's generosity. The American flag was raised over Sutter's fort July 11, 1846. The fort was for a while used as a garrison for the United States, Sutter having been placed in command. The erection of the fort, which was a quadrangular adobe structure capable of admitting a thousand men, was begun in 1841 and completed in 1844. In 1846, Gen. Castro, on behalf of the Mexican Government, offered the General \$100,000 for his holdings, but he promptly refused.

In 1848 Sutter had attained the zenith of his prosperity. He had fulfilled the terms of his grant, his cherished dream had been realized. It was, indeed, New Helvetia. In addition to his fort he owned all the land in sight. He had thirteen thousand head of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Little did he dream of the evil days before him. Ere long he would open Pandora's box. General Sutter's creative genius is clearly shown by the extensive improvements he made upon his estate. He cut a mill race, three miles long, at a cost of \$25,000;

erected a mill, primitive though it was, having no bolting machine, the middlings, bran and flour being separated by a sieve. He also erected a sawmill at a cost of \$10,000. In addition to these he had a winery, distillery and tannery. General Stockton had appointed the soldier Governor of the district, and Kearney had appointed him Indian agent. Space will not permit me to speak further concerning the life at the fort; suffice it to say that with all the wealth he possessed at this time, he was contented to live a simple, generous, hospitable, unostentatious life, among the Americans, Irish, Germans and civilized Indians, who were members of his household. He was as a patriarch to his people, advising and reproving, and punishing whenever necessary. He was Judge, jury, counsel and prosecutor in all formal trials. Adam, one of his Indians, lazy and shiftless fellows that they were, was on one occasion tried under such circumstances, and, after a lengthy discourse upon the seriousness of the offense, he was sentenced to receive thirty lashes with the lariat.

Discovery of Gold.

The discovery of gold upon his lands was at once his making as well as his unmaking. I shall briefly recount this incident: Marshall, a soldier of fortune, had gone as an emigrant from New Jersey to California in 1844. He was engaged in farming until the opening of the Mexican War, when he enlisted under Fremont. Upon his return from the army he found his cattle and horses strayed and stolen. Therefore, he appealed to Sutter for work. He was thirty-eight years old, unmarried, eccentric, stubborn, vindictive, though faithful. He was an ingenious mechanic, hence

was employed by Sutter. He had been sent to select a site for the saw-mill, and found a favorable spot on the south fork of the American river, forty miles east of the fort, at a point called Cullooma, now Coloma. Here the water was excellent and the pine trees plentiful. The mill was completed in January, 1848. On the night of February 2, 1848, Marshall, his horse in a foam and all bespattered with mud, asked to see Sutter alone. Satisfied that they were alone, he drew from his pocket a pouch containing yellow grains of metal. He told Sutter that the natives and whites had picked up the shining particles. The nitric acid test proved that it was real gold. Marshall went back to the mill that same night and desired Sutter to accompany him, but, on account of the rain, he waited until the following day. When within ten miles of the mill Sutter saw something come out of the bushes and thought it was a bear, but he found that it was Marshall. Asked what he was doing, he said he become impatient at the long wait. Sutter and Marshall having satisfied themselves that there was more gold to be found, begged the laborers to keep it a secret until the crops were harvested. The story goes, however, that a Mormon wrested the secret from a teamster while partly under the influence of liquor. Another story is that the daughter of Marshall gave out the secret. This is not true, as Marshall was never married. It is also reported that the Mormons took out gold on Mormon Island in January, 1848. There is no truth in this story. Permit me to deviate from my story to speak of the career of Marshall. Bad management, trouble with the Indians and squatters, were the means of divesting Marshall from his personal and part of

his real estate. He tried to secure employment, but failed. In 1857 he planted a vineyard, but the venture was also a failure. In a letter written at the age of fifty-four he says: "I see no reason why the Government should give to others and not to me. In God's name, can the circumstance of my being the first to find the gold region of California be a curse to deprive me of every right pertaining to a citizen under the flag? Little did my great grandsire think that one of his descendants would have such feelings when he set his name to the Articles of Independence (the farmer from New Jersey.) Hargreaves, from my advice, returned to Australia, went into the mountains and discovered gold, and was rewarded by being made wealthy by his Government. I, who discovered gold in California, have been robbed of my all. How different have been our fortunes! He can bless the nation under whose flag he was born. Should I curse mine?"

In another letter to General Bidwell he expresses the hope that he may be of assistance to General Sutter, and speaks with bitterness about the loss by fire of his home and the papers necessary to the winning of his suit. Marshall afterward continued to live on his farm near Coloma, became a member of the agricultural society, and in later years became a spiritualist. In 1872 he was voted a pension of \$200 a month for two years. This was kept up until March, 1876. Then an act was passed providing for a pension of \$100 per month for two years. He drew no pension the last seven years of his life. He died alone in his cabin in his seventy-fourth year. A \$5,000 monument has since been erected on the summit of Marshall Hill, in Coloma, at an altitude of 3,000

feet. It is located about half a mile from Sutter's mill site.

It would be an old story to tell you about the conditions following the announcement of the discovery of gold—nobody willing to work, unharvested crops, squatted land, stolen and slaughtered cattle, and, above all, no law to adjust claims. During the rush of 1849-1850, a party of five men killed and sold \$60,000 worth of Sutter's cattle and got away without apprehension. By the first of January, 1852, the so-called settlers, under the pretense of pre-emption, appropriated all of Sutter's horses, cattle and hogs to their own use and occupied his lands.

In such a predicament, it was but natural for the General to seek relief in the Courts of the United States. His efforts in this direction cover a period of about eight years. I could not expect you to listen to the arguments in these cases, though I have here in my possession syllabi of them for your examination. I have also a map making clear the contention of the litigants. You will no doubt recall that shortly after the discovery of gold there was appointed a United States Court of Land Commissioners to pass upon all claims for land in the new country. You will also recall that I spoke of two separate grants to Sutter, one of eleven leagues, known as New Helvetia, granted to him by Alvarado, the then Governor of California, and the other called the Sobrante (surplus) of twenty-two leagues. The Land Commissioners found these awards, or grants, perfect, and, therefore, confirmed Sutter's title to them. The squatter interests, however, appealed to the United States District Court for the Northern district of California. This case was reported in Volume 27, Fed-

eral Cases, page 1,368, case No. 16, 424, J. Hoffman presiding. District Court of the Northern District of California. June 10, 1861. This Court confirmed the decree of the Land Commissioners. The squatters, however, appealed the case, and the U. S. Supreme Court (Report in 2 Wallace, 69, U. S. 562) reversed the lower Court.

Following is a resume of the claims of Sutter:

The Supreme Court confirmed the grant for eleven leagues, but disapproved the action of the District Court and Board of Land Commissioners in reference to the second grant upon grounds purely technical. Though the grant of twenty-two leagues was one of the last acts of Micheltorena as Governor, and though it was made while the country was in a state of rebellion, the grant was expressly made in consideration of the valuable and military services of the said Sutter. In other words, the land was actually bought and paid for by the services rendered by Sutter to the Mexican Government. The Land Board had confirmed the claim under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. This provided that Mexicans now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and who remain for the future within the limits of the United States, as defined by the present treaty, shall be free to continue where they now reside or to return at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territories, or disposing thereof and moving the proceeds wherever they please without their being subjected to any contribution, tax or charge whatever. The Supreme Court acknowledged that the grant was a genuine and meritorious one, and then decided in favor of the

squatter interests on purely technical grounds. The technical points referred to the exactness of the survey and meaning of certain words used in connection with the case.

Thus Sutter's ruin was accomplished. The following is an account of his indebtedness:

Expenses in money and services which formed the original consideration of the grant	\$ 50,000
Surveys and taxes on the same	50,000
Cost of litigation extending through ten years, including fees to eminent counsel, witness fees, traveling expenses, etc	125,000
Amount paid out to make good the covenants of deeds upon the grant, over and above what was received from sales	100,000
Total	<hr/> \$325,000

In addition, Sutter had given titles to much of the Sobrante grants, under deeds of general warranty, which after the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the squatter interest Sutter was obliged to make good out of the new Helvetia grant, so that the confirmation of his title to this grant was of little advantage to him. Thus Sutter lost all his landed estate.

He endeavored to save the Hock Farm, a valuable estate on the Feather river. He had hoped to have this as a place to spend the last years of his life with his wife and children, whom he had brought from Switzerland in 1852, having been separated from them for eighteen years. This, however, he also lost in his financial failure, and, to add to his misery, his

house was totally destroyed by fire in 1865, and with it valuable records of his pioneer life.

In this forlorn state the man, who is easily the equal, in point of colonial enterprise, with Astor, made an appeal to the National Government. The State of California responded promptly, probably without a direct appeal, and for fourteen years, beginning in 1864, Sutter received \$250 per month. This sum enabled him to push his claims before the National legislative bodies. He was a petitioner before these bodies, and certainly before Congress, practically continuously from 1871 to the time of his death in 1881. If he himself was not present in Washington, his claim was presented by sympathizing Congressmen. Briefly stated, he prayed to Congress that they guarantee to him so much of the unsold public lands as the Supreme Court had caused to be taken unjustly from him, or its equivalent in money, minus the expenses which may have been heretofore incurred in the causing of his twenty-two leagues to be surveyed, and in disposing of the same. This would have amounted to 97,651 acres, or \$122,063 in money, minus the expenses above referred to.

The presence in Washington of Gen. Sutter led ultimately to his choice of Lititz as a place to spend the remaining years of his fast-waning life. Having learned of the excellent educational facilities offered by the Moravian Church at Bethlehem and Lititz, he sent his two granddaughters to Bethlehem. However, they were there but a short time, when they entered the Linden Hall Seminary, Lititz.

I presume Sutter must have held the medicinal value of Lititz Springs water in higher regard than some of us do, for we are told that he select-

ed Lititz because of the peaceful life of the community, of the educational advantages offered by the Moravian Linden Hall Seminary for his granddaughters, and, moreover, the Lititz Springs were recommended as a panacea for rheumatism, with which he was a great sufferer. The life of our quaint and quiet little town must have appealed to this rough and rugged man of the frontier, and formed an appropriate contrast to the stirring scenes and sad misfortunes of his early years. His associations with our citizens, though limited, were of a generous, benevolent and hospitable nature. His indomitable and unrelenting spirit must have been softened.

He may not have been moved religiously; he was not, for, though he was a Lutheran in early life, in later years he was not identified with any church. In 1871 the General built a substantial brick house on Main street, Lititz. This house is now owned and occupied by Mr. Charles H. Kreider, and is used as a dwelling and hardware store. Here he entertained his friends. H. H. Tshudy, Esq., Major J. R. Bricker, Esq., and Dr. J. H. Shenk, all of whom have since died, were some of his most intimate associates. As we have said, he was troubled with rheumatism, and always walked with a cane. He walked regularly, but never a great distance. He was regular in his habits, always rising at 4 o'clock and retiring at 8. He read magazines, papers and books assiduously, and could speak five languages fluently—English, German, French, Spanish and Italian. As a certain writer says, he was the most interesting conversationalist Lititz ever had. I can give you no better idea of the man's disposition than to quote a telegram sent by him to Francis D. Clarke, Esq., on the occasion of the

annual banquet of the Pioneer Society of which he was a member, January 20, 1879:

"To my associates assembled at the Steertevant House, New York: Sick in heart and body, in vain appealing to Congress to do me justice and to return only part of what was wrongly taken from me, and with little hope of success this session, unless you my friends by your influence will aid my cause, I could not feel cheerful as your guest at the table to-night, and I did not want to mar your pleasure by my presence. Remember old times without me."

A New York Herald representative, December 7, 1874, writes this about him: "I yesterday met Captain Sutter in the California wine store on Broadway, opposite Ball & Blake's; a hale, hearty old gentleman, with a venerable air and appearance.....He is said to be a generous, unsuspecting, jovial gentleman, and to have lost his fortune through generosity." Robert Livingston Jenkins, a citizen of Lebanon, Pa., also spoke to me of the General's good qualities. Mr. Jenkins knew him in California and also afterward at Lititz. On the day of the funeral of Gen. Sutter, Gen. J. C. Fremont described the death of the General in these words: "I will tell you of his death. It was on the evening of the day Congress adjourned that this good, but hitherto almost broken hearted, pioneer of pioneers was sitting in his room at the St. Charles Hotel, Washington, D. C. He had just heard that for the sixteenth time his request had been denied him. (The claim had been passed by the House and was in the Senate on its final passage when an overzealous Senator spoke so long upon the resolution that a motion to adjourn was ordered and carried. The bill was

not reached again that session). His heart was almost broken. He took up his writing to inform his wife at Lititz, when his strength failed, and he retired. The next day, June 19, 1880, a friend had called to console him and was returning when he met Senator Voorhees, who said, 'Well, how is the General to-day?' 'He is down,' was the reply. 'You ought to go and see him.' 'Well,' said Senator Voorhees, 'I cannot go to-day, but on Saturday morning you come with me and we will go together and see him.' On Friday at 2 p. m. Senator Voorhees was informed that General Sutter was dead. It was the Senator's intention to inform the General that at the opening of the next Congress he would again press his claim, but it was too late."

After short services over the body on Saturday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Byron Sutherland, D.D., it was borne by some of his old California comrades to the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station and brought home under the escort of the late Haydn Tshudy, Esq., also an intimate friend of the deceased. The final funeral rites were held on the following Thursday afternoon. A delegation of the Pioneer Society of New York, of which Sutter was president, attended in a body, among the number being Generals Fremont and Gibson, the former of whom delivered a eulogy. In his sermon Rev. Charles Nagel referred beautifully to Sutter's settlement in Lititz in 1871, his retired life, his grand characteristics, his patience and suffering during the fifteen years of struggle to have Congress indemnify him for his losses; how he was compelled to return home from time to time disappointed; when he would again and again hide himself, as it were, from public gaze. Let

me also quote from the sermon: "His grand passion was work. The education and improvement of the people and country of the far West were his aim. His settled purpose seemed to be to live for others; his ambition was to fill the place of the American citizens to the advantage of the whole country. General Sutter was a great man, and there were many traits in his character worth imitating. The country has lost a faithful citizen, Lititz an excellent townsman." In this connection permit me also to quote General Sherman: "To him (Sutter) more than to any single person are we indebted for the conquest of California, with all its treasures."

The men who acted as pall-bearers were citizens of Lititz, viz: Samuel E. Grosh, Isaac Bomberger, Dr. P. J. Roebuck, Samuel Foltz, Adam B. Reid-enbach and George Ochs, the three last-named being still alive. "The great pioneer of the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49 in California," had finally found a resting-place among those whose customs he had learned to love, in the "Quaint Little God's Acre" south of the church. The Sutter vault is located apart from the other graves upon a rising plot of ground, to the right of the entrance. The vault consists of a marble slab which rests upon a granite base, and the whole is inclosed by a granite coping. Upon the slab is this simple inscription:

GENERAL JOHN A. SUTTER,

Born, Feb. 28, 1803,

At Kandern, Baden,

Died, June 18th, 1880,

At Washington, D. C.

Requiescat in Pacem.

ANNA SUTTER (nee Dubelt).

Born Sept. 15, 1805.

Died January 19th, 1881,

At Lititz.

Above this inscription is the Sutter coat of arms, an eagle and a shield. Though his life was filled with bitterness and strife, his last resting place is in appropriate contrast. Surrounding and sheltering this simple slab are rows of pines and maples, whose friendly branches ever whisper sweetly peace and rest to the forms that lie below.

After the death of her husband Mrs. Sutter lived a life of seclusion, submitting to public gaze only when necessary. She survived her husband only about seven months. Her death occurred January 19, 1881, and she was buried in the same vault with her husband.

General Sutter had three children, two sons and a daughter. John, Jr., was married twice, both of his wives having been Mexicans, the latter having been of noble birth, and therefore probably of Spanish origin. He was for some years Consul at Acapulco in Mexico, and died at this place. One of his sons, John, Jr., now resides at Flatbush, L. I. His two daughters, Carmen and Annie, were married to a Mr. Smith and Mr. Harry Hull, respectively. Annie, the General's only daughter, married Dr. Victor Link, and lived for a time at Acapulco, and some time in the States, but, I think, has since returned to Acapulco. Emile, the other son, was never married. He frequently labored under hallucinations, and seemed to be somewhat unbalanced. He had gone to Europe to dispose of some mines, and, while staying in a hotel at Ostend, Belgium, on the morning of July 4, 1881, was found lying dead on the bed. A half-empty bottle of laudanum was lying on the table, and his pocketbook had been rifled of its contents. For this theft his servant was pun-

ished. Though indications pointed to suicide, the physician who made the autopsy stated that the cause of death was an aneurism.

On August 3, 1909, the Moravian Cemetery Association of Lititz received a letter from J. R. Knowland, member of Congress from California, and Grand President of the Native Sons of the Golden West, stating that their order had, at a cost of \$100,000, restored "Sutter's Fort" in the city of Sacramento, and inquiring how permission could be obtained for the removal of the General's body to California. The association received a second letter on May 10, 1910, from the same gentleman. This time he asked the congregation what action had been taken, and stated that the Order of Native Sons is anxious to place these remains within Sutter's Fort, and that the Fort is now the property of the State of California and kept up by it. The Secretary of the congregation, at the instance of that body, replied that they would first have to secure the consent of the descendants, and, in that event, to remove also the remains of Mrs. Sutter. The descendants, however, would not consent to such action. They are satisfied that, in view of the bitter circumstances under which their distinguished progenitor had left California, they would much prefer his remains to rest in the peaceful town where he enjoyed his last days.

What, then, shall we say of this man? I have already referred to his generosity, hospitality, kindness, patience, justice, fidelity, bravery, and also his sociable disposition. Let me give you an illustration of his humility: On August 20, 1853, Captain A. Andrews, of Company A, Second Ohio Regiment, in an appropriate and elab-

orate letter of praise for the services which Sutter rendered to California. formally presented him with a sword as a token of his esteem. The following is the General's reply:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your highly-esteemed favor of this date, accompanied by a sword. I claim no credit whatever for any services I may have rendered in the early days of California. As one of its pioneers, I could not do less than use my best exertion to promote its prosperity, and contribute to the comfort and enjoyment of those who followed me to its lovely valleys. To do so was pleasure, and that alone prompted me in everything that I did. If in promoting my own pleasure I have been so fortunate as to secure the esteem of my fellow-citizens, I am doubly paid. For the expression of your personal consideration and the sword which you present as a token of that consideration. You will please accept my thanks, and you may rest assured that I shall ever cherish a lively remembrance of your kindness. With, dear sir, the assurance of my personal esteem, I am

'Most respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"J. A. S."

All the authorities who estimate his character are definite in their unstinted praise of him, with one exception, Mr. D. C. Swasey, who is at present preparing a history of Sutter's life. He says Sutter was an intriguer, who used every means to forward his own interests at the expense of others. He accuses him of having been a deserter from the Government he swore allegiance to. in the hour of distress. He charges him with having been an adventurer who

quarreled with every associate; a merchant who never paid a debt he could avoid; and a schemer whose energy was but a phase of reckless enthusiasm and whose executive ability did not extend beyond subjecting Indians. The final charge is one of having plotted against the United States while secretly showing friendship for its people. I presume the author has proof to substantiate these charges and assertions. The records that I have consulted, meager though they may have been, revealed nothing which could have justified me in speaking in any but the highest of terms of General John Augustus Sutter. I express the hope, also, that our society and the citizens of Lititz, or either, by means of a tablet or marker, will perpetuate the memory of this distinguished compatriot, pioneer, countryman and citizen, who, in his lifetime, honored us with his association, and who, in his death, hallows the plot—"God's Acre"—in which he awaits "The Last Summons."

Much of the data for this paper was secured from the following sources: Dunbar, Edward, *The Romance of the Age*, N. Y., Appleton, 1867; Cronise, T. F., *Natural Wealth of California*, H. H. Bancroft Co., 1868; Soule's, Frank, *Annals of San Francisco*; Schoonover, T. J., *Life and Times of Gen. John A. Sutter*, Sacramento, Bullock-Carpenter Printing Co., 1907; Upham, Samuel C., *Notes on Voyage to California*, Philadelphia, author, 1873; *Out West*, Los Angeles, California, published by Land of Sunshine Co., Oct., 1902; *Overland Monthly*, San Francisco, Appleton, N. Y., 1855; San Francisco, A. Roman & Co., August, 1904; *History of the Donner Party*, by C. F. McGlashan, Esq., H. F. Crocker Co., 1907. I am indebted for informa-

tion to the following persons: Miss E. Carrie Tshudy, of Lititz; Mr. Robert Livingston Jenkins, of Mt. Gretna, Lebanon county, Pa.; John G. Zook, author of History of Lititz, which book contains an account of the life of Sutter, the current files of The Lancaster Daily New Era.

The members of the Historical Society have been very much interested in the very interesting paper read by Prof. Jacob H. Lippitt, of Franklin and Marshall University, on "The Life and Work of General John A. Sutter," of whose land in Lancaster they were all covered in 1818 by the Germans, who was employed by Sutter to be estate. Prof. Lippitt had made a thorough search for material for his paper, which was most complete in giving a history of the early gold discovery on the Pacific Coast.

The Society took action which will make its history more valuable to historical students and others. On the day of Dr. H. H. Winkler, a resolution was adopted giving the use of the books of the library to those persons who are engaged in research work. Frequently inquiries are made at the public library for books which are not found in the collection of that library. These inquiries could readily be answered by the Historical Society, but the books there were never available except when the librarian, Miss Lippitt, was there. Under the new arrangement, the libraries of the public library, Miss Myers, will have access to the books of the Historical Society, thus enlarging the scope of the public library, and increasing the usefulness of the Historical Society. The books of the library will not, however, be allowed to be taken from the

Minutes of December Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., December 5.

The members of the Lancaster County Historical Society were in session this evening when they listened to a very entertaining paper, read by Prof. Jacob B. Landis, of Franklin and Marshall Academy, on "The Life and Work of General John A. Sutter," on whose land in California gold was discovered in 1848 by one Marshall, who was employed by Sutter on his estate. Prof. Landis had made a thorough search for material for his excellent paper, which was most complete in giving a history of the early gold excitement on the Pacific Coast.

The Society took action which will make its library more valuable to historical students and others. On motion of Dr. R. K. Buehrle, a resolution was adopted giving the use of the books of the library to those persons who are engaged in research work. Frequently inquiries are made at the public library for books along historical lines which are not found in the collection of that library. These inquiries could readily be supplied by the Historical library, but the books there were never available except when the librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, was there. Under the new arrangement, the librarian of the public library, Miss Myers, will have access to the books of the historical library, thus enlarging the scope of the public library, and increasing the usefulness of the Historical Society. The books of the latter will not, however, be allowed to be taken from the

building except by members, but strangers will be allowed to consult them at will in the library building.

The librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, presented the following report:

Bound Volumes—American Historical Association, annual report, Vol. I, 1911; Laws of Pennsylvania, 1913; Bureau of American Ethnology, Chipewewa Music; Report of the Commissioner of Banking, 1912; Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1912, Pt. IV; Vetoes by the Governor, 1913; Message of the Governor, 1913; Report of the State Librarian, 1912; Report of the Superintendent of Public Printing, 1912.

Magazines and Pamphlets—Proceedings of the Eighth Annual Conference of Historical Societies; The James Sprunt Historical Publications, 2 numbers, from the University of North Carolina; Annual Report of The Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland; Lebanon County Historical Society, Vol. VI, No. 4; Linden Hall Echo; Classified Catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, part V; International Conciliation; Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library.

A post card of the oldest known Landis Homestead, 1488, Hirzel, Switzerland, from D. B. Landis; History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and Directory of the Principal Business Houses, 1869, from F. R. Diffenderffer; an original paper concerning the paving of King street, in the borough of Lancaster, 1802, from F. R. Diffenderffer; a number of the society's pamphlets, from Miss Rebecca Stamm; picture of General John A. Sutter, from the family of the late Captain John Bricker, Lititz; three

Hicks Almanacs, from George H. Rothermel.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

On motion the old officers were re-nominated for the ensuing year, the election to take place at the January meeting. The nominations were as follows: President, George Steinman; vice presidents, F. R. Diffenderfer and W. U. Hensel; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; recording secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman; treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; executive committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, Dr. R. K. Buehrle, L. B. Herr, John L. Summy, Monroe B. Hirsh.

The following new members were elected: J. Newton Stauffer, Mrs. W. C. Sapp, Mrs. Walter C. Herr, W. Y. Haldy, A. A. Hubley, Harry B. Hostetter, Edward D. Ruth and C. H. Martin, of this city; Margaret Wade, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Estelle Bucher, of Mt. Joy.

The following were proposed for membership: D. H. Sensenig, of this city; Mrs. John Scott, of Philadelphia; Samuel S. Symons, Marietta; H. C. Symons, Millersville, and John G. Zook, Lititz.

Hicks, Minnesota from George H. Rothwell.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

On motion the old officers were re-nominated for the ensuing year, the election to take place at the January meeting. The nominations were as follows: President, George Steinman; vice president, F. R. Dillender and W. U. Hensel; corresponding secretary, Miss Martha H. Clark; recording secretary, Charles B. Hollister; librarian, Miss Fannie M. Hausman; treasurer, A. K. Hollister; executive committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. M. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Ed. H. Frank, Eschman, Ed. D. H. Lander, George F. K. Eschman, Dr. R. K. Bushle, J. B. Herr, John L. Sumner, Monroe B. Hush.

The following new members were elected: J. Newton Staller, Mrs. W. C. Sapp, Mrs. Walter C. Herr, W. Y. Haldy, A. A. Hubley, Harry B. Hostler, Edward D. Smith and C. H. Martin. Of this city: Margaret Wade, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Estelle Bucher, of Mt. Joy.

The following were proposed for membership: D. H. Eversole, of this city; Mrs. John Scott, of Philadelphia; Samuel S. Symons, Marlette; H. C. Symons, Millersville and John G. Cook, Little.

